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•• ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Chapin Counsels Consuming

Germany Menaced by New Law

Six States Join Farm Strike

R. F. C. Lists Tell Good Tale

Atlantic Sky Full of Fliers

NEW Secretary of Commerce Roy D. Chapin in his first radio address emphasizes President Hoover's nine-point program for bringing back normal activity and declares "America is on its way to win this fight." In addition to the great credit factors set up recently, he sees a new and aggressive mood gripping the country. Normal employment can come only when normal consumption resumes. The tremendous latent consumer power must get over its fear and assert itself. The Secretary appeals for return to the American standard of living—that which regards better food, better clothes, better homes, more comforts not as luxuries, but as birthright.

¶ Germany's emergency punishment law brings the nation itself to the brink of an emergency. Under the new decree five National Socialists, or Fascists, are found guilty of brutally murdering a Communist in his home and sentenced to capital punishment. Adolf Hitler wires the men that their liberty becomes a question of the Fascists' honor. The Fascist juridical department demands of President von Hindenburg immediate cancellation of the "scandalous" sentence "before too late." Hitler comes out against the von Papen Government—which appears to stand by the law it made for just such cases.

¶ The middle West's strike of farmers for higher prices gains momentum. Growers in six neighboring states join those in Iowa in halting produce trucks. Sioux City markets brought to a standstill, efforts are made to keep livestock from crossing from Iowa to Omaha. Gov. F. B. Olsen of Minnesota wants to help the farmers with martial law. So far the biggest accomplishment is not in holding back farm stuff—it is in showing that farmers, if strongly moved, can effectively get together.

¶ Soviet Russia brings toward completion the Ural Machine-Building Factory, comparable in size and capacity to the Krupp works at Essen, Ger. One more link in the great industries of the iron district, the 500,000 people of near-by Sverdlovsk could get under the roof of its 14-acre assembly plant. This plant is designed to turn out heavy metal equipment and hopes to free the Soviet from buying its heavy machinery abroad. If war should ever come the factory might resemble Krupp's more than ever—its equipment could quickly begin to turn out the heaviest guns.

¶ The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loaned $46,711,056 to various financial institutions during the last 10 days of July. The report is made public by Clerk South Trimble of the House of Representatives, over President Hoover's protest that it was an unnecessary embarrassment to borrowers, and because, it is alleged, Speaker J. N. Garner has insisted all such transactions must have pitiless publicity. Thus $32,990,180 is shown to have gone to 354 smaller trust companies and banks in 42 states. The "boomerang" is found to boom rather than injure the borrowers—They are shown to be numerous, well scattered, and to have vindicated their soundness in order to secure the temporary aid.

¶ The United States Bureau of Standards sends three radio experts to Nova Scotia for the eclipse. Under its favoring conditions they will study the Kennely-Heaviside layer, 70 miles above the earth, which is believed to reflect radio beams as a mirror reflects light. Layer changes may account for fading and skipping so annoying to listeners-in. Why, the world would give much to know, does the greatest singer's sweetest song falter and fade just ahead of the heart-throb—while the everlasting twaddle about somebody's soap or soup maintains its pristine perversity even through a thunder storm?

¶ The Atlantic sky is full of men, women and wings. Solberg and Peterson take off from New York for Oslo, Lee and Bochkon from Vermont for the same place, George Hutchinson and family light out for London. Ulbrich, Lisculli and Miss Newcomb make ready for Rome. Captain Mollison at New York delays his hop back home—a canny Scot, he dislikes a traffic jam.

¶ Police of European cities listen with profound interest while Assistant Attorney-General Emory J. Smith of Illinois explains the lie detector developed at Northwestern University. Delicate instruments register the changing emotions of a witness as he responds to questions. Not only does the machine instantly record an untruth, but indicates, inversely, that every man is basically honest. False pretense and falsehood are mere shell and mask—the dial shows even the hardened offender wincing when he deliberately conceals his conduct behind a lie.

Road Under Way To Top of Mt. Etna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palermo, Sicily

A WIDE motor road is being built to the top of Mt. Etna, with its 200 craters, the highest volcano in Europe. At present the ascent can be done only on foot or on muleback.

The road starts from Catania and when it is completed motorists will be able, in less than half an hour, to reach the Case Cantoniera, 6270 feet above sea level. The final ascent will be along a mountain road which tourists, without any alpine experience or training, will be able to climb.

Why Did Turks Join League? World Asks

Much Curiosity Aroused Over Question in Diplomatic Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey—Why Turkey joined the League of Nations is a question arousing much curiosity in diplomatic and political circles here and abroad. It is asked why a country which has resolutely refused to belong to the League has suddenly changed its mind and sent its delegates to Geneva.

One reason is that Turkey is suffering from a protracted financial crisis; since the Republic was proclaimed 10 years ago, no loans have been raised abroad. The consequence is that the Government coffers are empty, and extraordinary measures—such as heavy increases in taxation and an all-round reduction in expenditure—have been adopted to balance the budget.

By entering the League, the Turkish Government places itself in a more favorable position for receiving foreign financial assistance untrammeled by political rewards. Republican Turkey is frankly afraid of borrowing money abroad; in the days of the Ottoman Empire a foreign loan spelt a political consideration.

Soviet Russia did not favor Turkey's decision to enter the League. Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Prime Minister, visited Moscow earlier in the year and it is understood that he told Soviet statesmen about Turkish intentions. The Russians tried to persuade the Turks to postpone taking action, but failing to receive any assurance they contented themselves by insisting that the various treaties binding the two countries should remain in force. To this the Turks agreed.

Another reason which prompted Turkey to join the League is the friendship between the Turks, the Greeks and the Bulgarians. The three countries will press their claims for a semi-permanent seat on the League's Council which they would hold in rotation.

It is also believed that Turkey's decision to join the League enables the Turks to invoke the aid of other states should any great power cherish designs on Turkish territory as an outlet for its surplus population—an eventuality not outside the bounds of possibility.

OUSTER FINDING IN WALKER CASE IS HANGING FIRE

Inquiry, However, Goes On With Mayor Denying Taxi Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23—With an implied threat of "physical conflict and public disturbance" to keep Mayor James J. Walker in power hanging over it, the hearing on the ouster charges against the Mayor of New York City was resumed before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt this afternoon and at once assumed strong political character.

Half a dozen Republican leaders, including Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, who fathered the inquiry into the Walker-Tammany Mayoralty, are here, subpœnaed by Mayor Walker as his own witnesses in an attempt to prove to the Governor that he is the innocent victim of a Republican conspiracy that has nation-wide implications.

Other Republican chiefs in the Executive chamber today were Mr. William Ward, veteran Westchester County Republican leader, and the two Senators of his county, Mr. Walter W. Westall and Mr. Seabury C. Mastick, whose votes broke the deadlock over the inquiry resolution, and Judge John Knight, of the Federal Court, who was Senate leader when the resolution was before the state lawmakers.

To Discount Plot Story

All of them were prepared to testify that the Mayor's charges have no foundation in fact, and that the inquiry had no relation to any alleged political plot.

The implied threat of a resort to physical violence should the Governor decide to oust Mayor Walker, made by Mr. John J. Curtin, the Mayor's counsel, before Justice Ellis J. Staley of the State Supreme Court yesterday, assumed an importance in the eyes of observers here that equaled anything that has happened in the year and a half of the Hofstadter inquiry or the proceedings before Governor Roosevelt.

While in some quarters this threat was regarded as nothing more than Tammany "bluff," in other quarters it was viewed as another indication that the Seventeenth Street organization is determined to use every lawyer's expedient and technicality to prevent a Tammany overturn in City Hall. That the effect of a long-drawn-out and bitterly contested legal point of the Governor's jurisdiction in the case would be against the best interests of New York City and its heavily burdened taxpayers was the general agreement here today.

Friends of clean government are studying the proceedings before Justice Staley and awaiting the court's decison as a matter of widest public import.

See Tammany Squirming

It is held that, should the court rule in favor of Mayor Walker's contention and the ruling be sustained by higher courts, misrule and corruption by dominant local political groups, like Tammany Hall, would be perpetuated unless specific legislation should be enacted to provide for removal.

The contention of Walker counsel is that removal of a mayor can be

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Short Days, Long Winters No Bar to Contentment for Lonely Greenland Villagers

Trip to Dwellers of Ice-Bound Arctic Shows Sunday-Go-to-Meeting Is Rare Treat for Eskimo Women

The penetration of an exploring party, headed by a woman and including three other women, into untrodden regions far up the east coast of Greenland is of timely interest in view of the Danish-Norwegian case now before the World Court, arising out of Norway's official occupation of a stretch of Greenland's east coast in July, 1931. The following graphic account of unique experiences in the Eskimo country on the trip by one of the women members of the expedition is the second of a series of six specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

By WINIFRED MACINTOSH MENZIES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As there are not many Eskimos or Katalers, as they call themselves, at the Scoresby Sound Station, we decided to sail farther up the sound for a couple of hours to Cape Hope and Cape Stewart and see for ourselves how these people looked and lived.

We had already grown to like some of the men who had appeared, as if by magic, the moment our ship dropped anchor in Scoresby Sound, their kayaks gliding over the water with marvelous ease. The perfect balance of the body is an important factor in the management of these exquisitely adapted craft. Their owners came aboard, bringing their kayaks after them, where soon a fleet of seven was assembled on our fore deck, looking like some amphibian creature of these strange northern waters. Our great clumsy whaler was soon in possession of these friendly, cheerful, childlike people. Their very build—short legs and long body—seemed suited to the small, round sitting space in a kayak.

They stared and chattered and laughed at us, very curious to see our quarters and taste our food, of which they had generous samples, the cook becoming a great favorite with them.

The men all wore spotless white cotton parkahs; white blouses with a hood attached at the neck—summer style in Greenland—giving something the effect of a monk's hood.

After a few hours, we reached a rather pretty point promising more verdure than we had seen before and dotted with a few scattered huts, some built of wood supplied

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HOOVER PARLEY NOT TO COVER GENERAL FIELD

Purpose, It Is Explained, Is to Coördinate Recovery Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—The industrial conference called by President Hoover for the end of this week is not intended as a general economic conference representing all classes, it was stressed today at the White House.

Those who have been invited to attend the conference are members of business and industrial committees set up about two months ago in each of the Federal Reserve Districts. Coördination of the work they are accomplishing in their communities will be the purpose of the meeting.

Since the President issued the call for the conference, officials of both farm and labor organizations have asked why they have not been asked to send representatives. "The conference will be entirely too one-sided," one labor union official declared.

In answer to these and similar criticisms, it was explained at the White House that general problems are not on the program for discussion. The agenda was divided into two parts as follows: Developing methods of starting the credit machinery of the nation again; developing plans by which to encourage the spread of employment.

It was pointed out that agriculture and labor will benefit if such a program is carried out. Credit will be available for the handling of livestock and the movement of agriculture where it is now lacking.

"We cannot attempt to cover the whole front. We must attack only one segment of the battle at a time," was the way it was explained.

While chairmen of these various district committees will meet here Thursday the conference proper will not be opened until Friday. President Hoover expects to address the Friday meeting. Following his talk, various officials, including Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve System; Mr. Atlee Pomerene, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will explain to the conference what the Government is offering in the way of revival machinery.

Then the meeting will be turned over to the committees to work out their program for what has been termed by Mr. Hoover "a concerted and coördinated" drive against the recession in business.

TRAIN HELD UP, ONE CAR OPENED BY FARM GROUP

Sheriff Finds No Stock Is Missing—Expects No Further Attempts

NACORA, Neb., Aug. 23 (AP)—Two dozen Nebraska farmers early today halted a livestock train for three-quarters of an hour, as they moved to strengthen the blockade to prevent movement of stock and farm produce to Sioux City.

Sheriff George A. Sanford, at Dakota City, called by reports that 250 men had stopped the train and were unloading the stock, arrived to find the train ready to proceed. He said only one car had been opened but that no stock was missing.

The sheriff today said no action was contemplated against the men who stopped the train.

"I do not believe there will be any more attempts to stop trains," he said. "The highway blockade will continue, however. But we do not expect any trouble over it as the farmers are all in sympathy with the move."

Federal Officials Scan Strike Situation

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 23 (AP)—The attention of federal officials was turned today to the rapidly spreading strike of midwest farmers for higher prices, but the agricultural "war" continued unabated, despite a threat of federal intervention.

The zeal of picketing farmers in stopping trains carrying interstate commerce may be the cause of action by Government authorities.

With 300 Iowa farmers patrolling the main highways on the Iowa side of the Missouri River near Omaha, in the hope of blockading that important market center, Mr. Ambrose C. Epperson, Assistant United States Attorney, pointed out that the hindering, delaying or preventing shipments could be classified as restraint of commerce—a violation of federal law.

Midwestern Governors, with the exception of Gov. F. B. Olson of Minnesota, only Farmer-Labor State Executive in the country, were inclined to await developments before taking action.

OMAHA, Aug. 23 (AP)—The first break in the Iowa farmers blockade of Omaha occurred today when the ban on milk was lifted by the picketing forces.

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THINGS PRESENT

"A Sea-Bearing on Prohibition" contains a point which might prove useful in the campaign. An Editorial.

If you haven't room to plant much of a garden horizontally, consider the merits of doing it perpendicularly. An idea is furnished by one of our readers in "My Garden Hobby" on the Home Building, Gardens, Architecture page.

When your child errs, do you say: "You have done wrong; I shall punish you"? Or do you say: "You are mistaken; I will show you." This much is given by way of recommending 'Patient Explaining" on the Educational page. Of course you will read the Parent Column anyway.

Do you pronounce "dahlia," "New Orleans," "youths" properly? See the Word a Day (next-to-the-last page).

AND THINGS TO COME

"Is Tammany wet or dry?" What a silly question it seems. But Professor Carver will answer it in a new way tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, the Aviation column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Mr. Scroggins.

REICH JUSTICE WINS IN TEST WITH POLITICS

Five Fascists Condemned to Capital Penalties in Beuthen Court

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 23—The grave problem of the establishment of a clear line between politics and the administration of justice—latent in Germany throughout recent political riots—was thrust into the foreground today following the first imposition of capital punishment for political homicide under the recent emergency decrees.

A special court imposed sentence yesterday upon five members of the Fascist "storm troops." Four of them admitted breaking into the house of a Communist in Beuthen, near Berlin, and fatally attacking the victim in his sleep. One was convicted of planning and directing the crime. One other was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor for complicity in the homicide, which the court declared "the worst imaginable example of brutality."

Significance of the decision is that it comes at a time when the Fascists and Communists are each attempting to blame the other for provoking murder and the Fascists are attempting to justify many of the attacks on the ground that they constitute justifiable retaliation for attacks on their storm troops.

Discrimination Alleged

This attitude suggesting political discrimination in the administration of justice is illustrated by a Silesian newspaper of Nationalist sympathy which says:

"Did not the judges listen to the voice of the people at the last election demanding a return to nationalistic thinking which requires severer punishment of those who oppose nationalist thought and ideals?" The clear inference is that opponents of Fascist and Nationalist parties should be dealt with differently than the Rightists themselves.

The Government, in a statement concerning the efforts to obtain clemency, semiofficially declared political considerations would be ruled out. This concerns the question rife in recent weeks whether the Government decrees to halt political terror acts would be applied as vigorously against Fascists as against Communists.

Hitler Opposes Régime

At the same time it is known that strenuous efforts are being made to obtain commutation of sentences by the Reich commissioner on the ground that the offense was committed only an hour and a half after the extreme penalty decree actually became effective, so that premeditation of the crime took place when lighter penalties were in force.

Moreover the decision is interlaced with deep domestic and political consequences, as the Fascists, who are demanding vigorous steps against Communist offenders, protest similar action against members of Herr Adolf Hitler's private army.

Herr Hitler in a statement today strongly attacks the decision. He places himself and his party in sudden sharp opposition to the von Papen régime. He virtually charges the present Government with being "executioner" of the German people and emphasizes his unwillingness to have any share in this régime.

Austria Restricts Naming of Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

AUSTRIAN parents will not be allowed to give vent to their political feelings or enter into flights of fancy when naming their children in the future.

A decree has recently been sent from the central office to the various birth registration bureaus throughout the country stating that children shall not be allowed to have Christian names which either offend against morality or public order, or are likely to be unpleasant to their owners in later life.

Five-Year Plan Is Sought For American Use

Need Seen for Merging Efforts Looking Toward Economic Planning

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 23—Formation of a national council on economic planning to carry through a five-year program for initiating long-term social control of American industry was advocated at the Institute of Politics here today. Mr. Henry S. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., announced the project at a general conference.

Social and economic planning is itself a major undertaking that needs careful planning, Mr. Dennison said. At present, more than 50 specific and isolated road maps for reaching social control of industry are offered for acceptance. Analysis and integration of all such proposals by a central council is essential to orderly progress, in Mr. Dennison's opinion.

His outline calls for a national body not to exceed nine men. Breadth of experience is preferred to extensive specialization. No effort to make the council representative of industrial or other interests is contemplated, except that members would be drawn from differing fields for the purpose of versatility.

Scope of Group

"Such a group," Mr. Dennison said, "given power to get such information as is essential, and equipped with a relatively small permanent staff but given financial power enough to establish special staffs as needed, should be able to make a strong beginning. It could call upon and financially assist some of the established research organizations."

Mr. Dennison outlined a five-year program designed to gather momentum from study and fact-finding to recommendations for action by business and government. His approach is built upon recognition that public confidence in findings of the council is indispensable to success. For this reason, no measure would be advocated until its soundness had been determined by all means available.

Each of the five yearly agendas tentatively advanced by Mr. Dennison is divided into subjects for ac-

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SOVIET SEES WAR USES IN URAL PLANTS

Says Freely That Military Aspect Is Not Lost Sight Of

IMMEDIATE GOAL IS ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Sverdlovsk Machine Works Under German Direction Mightier Than Krupp's

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SVERDLOVSK, U. S. S. R.—Three miles away from Sverdlovsk, on ground which was partly uncleared forest three or four years ago, one now finds 25,000 workers carting sand and brick, hammering in fixtures, laying on roofs, digging foundations and generally toiling on the last lap of constructing the Ural Machine-Building Factory, a plant that is comparable in size and general productive capacity with Krupp's mighty works at Essen, Germany.

This comparison was suggested by a member of the administrative staff of the factory, who showed me over the works and pointed out such impressive industrial sights as the huge assembly plant, with its area of 14 acres, where someone has calculated that all Sverdlovsk's 500,000 population could gather, and the deep and wide foundation which is being built to receive a 10,000-ton German press, capable of forging a steel piece weighing 180 tons.

"Generally speaking, our plant is comparable with Krupp's," said my companion. "In some respects it has greater capacity; in others less; but our equipment, two-thirds of which comes from abroad, mostly from Germany, is, of course, more modern than Krupp's. Some of our engineers have studied at Krupp's and a number of German specialists are employed here."

Admits Military Possibilities

"So your plant has military as well as industrial possibilities," I suggested.

"Unquestionably," was the reply. "Of course, this is not a subject on which details can be published. But our equipment permits us to produce everything that Krupp ever produced."

This reference to one of Germany's main armories in the World War speaks for itself. The military capacity of the factory would, of

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Stocks Renew Rise And Commodities Reach Higher Point

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Securities and principal commodities again pushed higher in the markets today.

Stocks ran into occasional flurries of profit taking, but many issues got up $1 to as much as $5 a share, several reaching new top levels for the summer recovery. There were some reactions of $1 to $2 from the best before midday, completely canceling some gains, but the list turned upward again after 12 o'clock.

The bond market again pushed higher, getting close to its 1932 peak, reached last March. Advances ranged from $10 to $30 per $1000 bond in a number of the rails and utilities during the earlier hours of trading.

In commodities, cotton advanced slightly, to register new top levels for the summer recovery. Wheat in the Chicago market got up nearly a cent a bushel, in sympathy with strength of the Liverpool market. In metals, the price of lead was again advanced one-tenth of a cent to a price of 3 4-10 cents a pound at New York by the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Women Endurance Fliers Seek Sleep

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Mrs. Louise Thaden spent today catching up with some sleep and rest they sacrificed to set a new endurance flight record for women.

Their record-making merry-go-round over Long Island ended at Valley Stream, Long Island, yesterday at 5:06 p. m. (eastern standard time), after they had remained aloft in their "Flying Boudoir" for eight days, four hours and five minutes.

That mark surpassed the old one of 123 hours established last year at Los Angeles by Miss Bobby Trout and Miss Edna May Cooper by more than three full days.

After they have rested thoroughly, they plan to fly to Cleveland to participate in the national air races.

ADMIRAL ANDERSON ADVISED FOR POST

MONTREAL, Aug. 23 (AP)—The Premier, Mr. F. C. Alderdice, said yesterday he had recommended appointment of Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, equerry to King George, for appointment as Governor of Newfoundland.

The post is to be vacated by the resignation of Sir John Middleton.

Three Planes Speed Seaward With Europe as Their Goal

By the Associated Press

Three airplanes were speeding toward Europe from America today—two of them on an impromptu race to Oslo, Norway—and two more stood ready to go tomorrow if weather conditions are favorable.

Mr. Thor Solberg and Mr. Carl Petersen took off before dawn from Floyd Bennett Field in New York for Oslo with one stop planned at Harbor Grace, N. F. At 12:25 (E. S. T.) they reported by radio that they were over Port Greville, N. S.

The flight is intended to cement friendly relations between the United States and Norway. It is backed by patriotic Norwegian-Americans who conceived the idea at an Independence Day celebration in Brooklyn, where Mr. Solberg lives.

Slightly more than a half hour after that Mr. Clyde A. Lee and Mr. John Bochkon soared aloft from a field at Barre, Vt., with the same goals—Harbor Grace and Oslo.

At the takeoff of the latter the two planes were not more than 100 miles apart.

Later in the morning Col. George Hutchinson and his flying family—himself, his wife and two daughters—with crew of four more left Floyd Bennett Field for St. John, N. B., the first stop scheduled on a 4200-mile, easy-stage flight to London.

Mr. William Ulbrich, Dr. Leon Pisculli and Miss Edna Newcomer planned to leave tomorrow on a nonstop flight to Rome by way of Florence—where Miss Newcomer is expected to leap out in a parachute to honor Florence Nightingale, the nurse.

Capt. J. A. Mollison, Scottish flier, who completed the first solo flight from Europe to New York last Sunday, waited only favorable weather at Roosevelt Field to start a return solo flight. His moth plane, termed a flying gas tank, had been given a quick overhaul.

If both Capt. Mollison and Mr. Ulbrich start tomorrow there will be five planes going eastward over the Atlantic at the same time—the highest number since mechanical flying began.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics, Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

32—Does Prohibition Encourage Political Corruption?

IF SO, corrupt politicians might be expected to know it. They are generally credited with knowing exactly what they want and how to get it. If prohibition encourages political corruption, every corrupt politician would be for it.

What are the facts? Are notorious grafters for or against prohibition? With remarkable unanimity they are against it. Are corrupt political machines wet or dry? Without exception they are wet. Are the corrupt governments of our great cities wet or dry? They are all wet. They are elected by wet votes and they are kept in power by wet votes.

This is not saying that all wet politicians are corrupt. It is saying that all corrupt politicians are wet. There are many honest and sincere wets, in politics and out. They are in bad company. They should know that the success of their cause will play into the hands of the corrupt politician,—that is, unless the corrupt politicians are so stupid as not to know on which side their bread is buttered.

Teachers Use Object Lessons To Prove Scourge of Alcohol

New methods of attack in the campaign against alcohol are being made in the nation's schoolrooms. What Los Angeles teachers did to promote this movement is told by a Monitor correspondent in a series of articles, of which this is the second.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—A quiet, effective struggle against the liquor habit goes forward among growing citizens who demand to know the facts about alcohol. That was the situation disclosed recently by the board of education when the city school district surveyed methods of temperance instruction here.

Teachers of natural science—physics, chemistry, biology — revealed many ways in which they are able to bring into the course of study information which is calculated to direct student attention to the value of temperance. By simple discussion and demonstration of facts through laboratory experiments, they reported that many students are learning about the destructive effects of alcohol and narcotics.

The opinion that many people are able to partake of alcoholic beverages without harming themselves was confuted by one teacher who conducts an experiment before her classes with three tumblers of water and some small amounts of chemicals. This is what she does:

She tells her students about two fictitious characters—Tom and Jack, boon companions. Jack is a big strong fellow, the hero of Tom. He can drink large amounts of alcohol without visible harm, and leads Tom—through an appeal to his pride—to indulge. Tom becomes intoxicated by very small quantities of alcohol; but tries to keep up with Jack over a period of several years. Finally both boys are unable to resist their appetites for drink, become confirmed sots, and are ruined.

The teacher then sets three glasses of water upon the table. Into one she drops some iodine for coloring. It represents the beverage. One of the glasses of clear water she marks "Tom." Into the other glass of water, marked "Jack," she puts enough photographic fixing powder to cover a dime.

Then she pours some of the beverage into "Tom" the water becomes colored, indicating intoxication. But when she pours it into "Jack," the fixing powder neutralizes the iodine and no color appears.

However, after repeated "drinks", the saturation point in "Jack" is reached, and he turns red also. The experiment is reported to be very effective in establishing this point with younger students.

Usually, the question of morality in the use of alcohol does not enter discussions raised in classes given over to instruction in physical sci-

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Currents in North Sea Play Pranks And Toss Drift Bottles on Scilly Islands

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The ocean currents in the North Sea and the English Channel have been playing pranks and flowing in the wrong direction, according to the annual report on British sea fisheries issued here.

The vagaries of the ocean currents were tested by means of drift bottles. Normally, the flow is from the channel to the North Sea. But drift bottles put out on Aug. 1, 1931, traveled westward. Some went to Land's End, some to the Scilly Islands and some right up the Irish Sea to Anglesey and even further.

The experiments showed that the flow was held up in August and definitely reversed in September and October. In previous years no such drift was observed. The peculiarity of 1931 is believed to have been due to the prevalence of northwesterly winds.

As from the current year, beginning last February, bottles are to be released in the Channel and the North Sea every week.

The operation of transferring plaice to the Dogger Bank is at present held up pending receipt of the necessary funds estimated at £3000. "The probable yield" after two years is put at from £7400 to £10,000. If left on the Danish grounds the yield would be about £1000, according to the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in Copenhagen which investigated the proposal.

New lobster grounds have been discovered off the Cornish coast. Local fishermen declare that the lobsters landed are the largest known there within memory.

Experiments undertaken with marked crabs tend to show that these crustaceans are stay-at-homes A total of 500 crabs were liberated in the summer of 1930. Of these, 135 have already been re-caught. The only really venturesome one was a female which had wandered 22½ miles.

AMERICAN GAIN SEEN IN OTTAWA TRADE TREATIES

Legation Official Expects All Nations to Share in Benefits Won

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 23—"The effect of the new Canada-United Kingdom agreement emanating from the Imperial Economic Conference should on the whole be beneficial to the United States," was the considered opinion of an American Legation official, discussing the situation with a Monitor interviewer yesterday.

"By that I mean any stimulation of trade within the British Empire would indirectly increase world trade and that cannot but benefit the United States," he continued.

"What effect will the reduction in tariff on iron and steel, chemicals, textiles and other commodities as forecast in the list of 220 items, have on the United States?" he was asked.

"The effect cannot yet be estimated, until it is known just what advantages are given to the United Kingdom in those items. I do not think the effect will be very injurious to United States trade with Canada."

Tariff Changes Possible

"Will the result of the conference lead to any lowering in the tariff barriers of the United States against Canada?"

"The United States could scarcely lower the tariffs against Canadian goods immediately," was the reply. "It might seem as though the conference agreements had urged them to it. The lumber and copper duties, being revenue taxes, could not be changed before next July in any event, but the straight tariffs could be if Washington so decided."

It was pointed out that President Hoover had shown himself averse to high protection but had signed the last tariff bill believing that it would do more good by removing the uncertainty which pervaded all tariff matters in the United States.

The American official wondered whether the British Parliament would ratify the agreements taxing foodstuffs, as this must be done before they actually can go into effect.

"We are very disappointed over the treatment of the lumber industry at the conference," said Mr. R. L. Sargent, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, to the Monitor interviewer. "We thought we had the 20 per cent, but now find we have not."

"Is the 10 per cent any good?"

"There is a 20 per cent exchange against us. It does not even cover that."

Some Form of Control

Another Canadian lumberman verified the report that the extra 10 per cent had been granted by the British and that it had been withdrawn because of some action by Canada in the negotiations.

"It was there," he said, "we knew it was there, now we find it gone. What happened? We'd give a lot to know."

"Is the Russian clause any good to you?"

"Not much by the look of it but we cannot tell. It means some form of control about unfair competition against lumber from Russia, Finland, Latvia, Estonia and the other countries of the Baltic."

The Canadian farmer has the chance of his lifetime to build up a solid permanent cattle trade with the United Kingdom, in the opinion of one of the foremost Canadian agriculturists.

"The removal of the restrictions as promised in the agreement opens the way for a steady market for Canadian cattle. If Canadian farmers will build up this trade they will always have something to rely upon," he said.

The benefit of the removal of the restrictions will be largely mental at the present time, it was intimated. It would take time to build up the herds to insure the steady supply the United Kingdom needed, but so long as the Canadian farmer did not desert his British trade once he had built it up, he would be in a sound position with respect to marketing his cattle. The danger lay in neglecting the British trade every time the United States prices went higher.

Views of Ottawa Pacts Run Entire Range From Brickbats to Bouquets

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 22—The Ottawa agreements published here today have had a mixed reception.

The Conservatives almost unanimously acclaim them as justifying Mr. Stanley Baldwin's aspiring claim that they tend toward the "spiritual unity of the British Empire." Liberals are critical. Labor as the official Opposition condems them wholesale.

On the one hand it is generally conceded that imperfect and tentative as many of the provisions may be nevertheless broad foundations have been laid on which a fair edifice of economic coöperation among the 500,000,000 scattered peoples of the British Commonwealth may eventually arise. On the other hand doubts are widespread as to whether even this great achievement may not be at too great a cost.

Criticism is two-fold. It suggests that the terms agreed upon may handicap British trade outside the Empire by sending up home costs of production unduly. It argues that Ottawa may have riveted still faster, instead of loosening, those world tariff restrictions which now hamper trade recovery.

The Manchester Guardian says today that if the free trade Liberal ministers in the MacDonald Government swallow the imperialist protection of Ottawa they will "surrender the last shreds of their political faith."

On the other hand, the Times of London congratulates the delegates on "the great work achieved and the firm foundation laid for future progress."

Toronto Visit Canceled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Owing to the early termination of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, and the subsequent departure of the delegates for home, the expected general visit of the delegates to the Canadian National Exhibition on Aug. 26-27 has been canceled, according to Mr. H. W. Waters, general manager of the exhibition.

GLOUCESTER RAISES TAX RATE

The tax rate for Gloucester for 1932 has been raised to $32.80, according to the city's assessors. This is an increase of $5.40 over last year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Shepard's
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BOSTON

FIVE-YEAR PLAN IS SOUGHT FOR AMERICAN USE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, study and preliminary action, or study alone.

The first year would be devoted to action on public works, and their financing over five or 10-year periods, plus measures designed to give impetus to coördinated activity and policies of trade associations and similar organizations. Study and preliminary action would cover finance and credit, besides the organization of some single industry. Coal would be a likely industry to start with, Mr. Dennison comments.

Eight topics are put forward for study. They are: "Distribution of wealth and income; prices—movements and controls; taxation with special reference to economic and social effects of various kinds of taxation; an intensive study of business cycles, with special effort to separate out the cause and effects of various kinds of business fluctuations; stock speculations and stock market cycles; the housing problem; standards of living and wage-earners' incomes, and a statistical conference on filling gaps in existing statistical reports."

For Second Year

During the second year, action would be in order on two topics—further to develop the field and influence of trade and other associations and to initiate the full organization of some second industry such as the textile or oil industry.

Study would be given to the distribution of commodities, especially the technique of distribution, the extent and distribution of inventories and the cost of distribution. In addition, the quantity and trends of productive equipment would be analyzed.

Three subjects are listed for action in the third year. Another industry would be organized. Definite interpretations of statistical data would begin. Housing proposals would be made on the basis of first-year studies.

Preliminary action and study to limit speculative excesses in the stock market is called for, with proposals for betterment of anti-trust laws. Straight study covers three topics—agricultural problems, especially effects of capitalizing the future in farm-land values and land speculation; the relative flow of the income stream and the investment stream, both in and out, and the problems of power production.

Action in the fourth year would reach out to three measures. Under "appropriate supervision," beginnings would be made toward establishing the use of "limited authority by trade and other business associations." Open and uniform quarterly accounting by all corporations affected by a public interest would be established. Last in this group come proposals for taxation based on the first year's study.

One subject is listed for study and preliminary action. Is is a permanent organization for crisis relief. Study would be devoted to the extent and character of competition; effects of labor and factory laws; elements and possibilities of business forecasting, and tariffs and their effects.

By the fifth year, action alone is proposed—on business forecasting, price policies, proposals for governmental oversight of power production, and measures proposed as a result of agricultural study.

Public confidence in this program can be won only if members of the proposed council earn it, Mr. Dennison emphasizes. Measures dependent for success upon public approval would "necessarily be postponed until this confidence has been earned," he said. The council would seek out "men of constructive temper rather than studious."

Even Students Must Learn

"The student they can employ or get help from in the earlier stages," he explained. "They, themselves, must know how to use the fruits of study, by turning it into cogent and powerful proposals for action."

Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University presided and commended Mr. Dennison's plan.

"The experiences of the last 14 years since the war have demonstrated the need for further correlation of planning, systematically studied on a national and international scale," he declared.

Such changes as experience and study show to be needful can and should be made in orderly progress, based on existing strong institutions and the habits of thought and action of an industrial democracy, no longer of a simple village type, but interlocked and interdependent in a national and world economy."

Need for a financial planning board to keep purchasing power relatively constant was outlined by Prof. Thomas N. Carver, also of Harvard. He expressed doubt, however, whether such a board could materially alter the course of basic maladjustments, such as lack of public confidence, due in his opinion to distrust of banks and fear of losing employment.

Urges Stable Money

In his round table today on American economic foreign policy, Prof. John H. Williams, Harvard economist, declared that the surest way to induce a moderate and orderly realization of trade restrictions, such as tariffs, would be the restoration of stable monetary conditions. This would be upon a "moderately higher commodity price level." The banks can greatly assist the process by "more liberal trade financing."

The opinion that the United States must eventually become an importing nation with a surplus of imports over exports, if it is to collect its huge outstanding loans, was also expressed by Professor Williams.

Effectiveness of the League of Nations in dealing with Sino-Japanese difficulties was put in dispute today in a round table. Mr. George Sokolsky expressed the view that the nations would have reached agreement sooner without "outside intervention." Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, who presided, and Prof. Roy Clark Hanaway of Wagner College, New York City, took an opposed position.

Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, Germany, stated in his concluding public lecture last night that international coöperation to remove trade restrictions is vital.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital by M. Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Program as follows:

Andante Cantabile ..... Jef Denyn
Home, Sweet Home ..... Bishop
Chaconne ..... Durand
Sarabande, from "Obeo Concerto" .. Handel
Third Sonate ..... Nicolai
The Perfect Prayer ..... Stenson
Que ne suis-je la fougere ..... Bergerette
(XVIII Century)
Mighty lak' a Rose ..... Nevin
The Swan ..... Saint-Saëns

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Liebeskommando," film, at 1:18, 3:20, 5:22, 7:24, 9:26 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, "Sailors of the Sky," 3; museum activities and league games, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Presentation of children's play, "Ding Dong Bell," benefit Beverly Hospital, Horticultural Hall, Manchester, 3.

Opening of four-day fair, benefit "Libretto," Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs' Organ, Napoli Inn, Buzzards Bay, all day.

Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; aquatints by Goya; English mezzotints.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Boylston Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle shifting winds, mostly north to east.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperature in northwest portion.

Maine: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slightly warmer in interior and slightly cooler on the south coast.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature in the interior.

Vermont: Not quite so cool in central portion; Wednesday partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northeast, shifting to east over south portion and moderate north winds becoming variable over north portion; mostly fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	80	Montreal	60	72
Bismarck	66	88	Nantucket	68	82
Boston	64	86	New Orleans	76	88
Buffalo	70	76	New York	72	86
Calgary	52	68	Norfolk, Va.	76	82
Charleston	76	80	North Platte	66	92
Chicago	68	84	Philadelphia	74	88
Cincinnati	64	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	108
Denver	66	90	Pittsburgh	62	86
Eastport, Me.	67	76	Portland, Me.	64	82
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	70	84
Helena, Mont.	54	80	St. Louis	70	86
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Paul	70	88
7p.m. Aug. 22	76		Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	70	90	San Francisco	56	76
Jacksonville	78	82	SantaFe, N.M.	58	86
Kansas City	70	86	Seattle	58	66
Key West	84	90	Tampa	78	92
Los Angeles	66	86	Washington	68	88
Memphis	72	90	Wichita, Kan.	72	88
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	62	86

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 23.
B—Maximum Aug. 22.

High Tides at Boston
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Tuesday, 5:01 p. m.; Wednesday, 5:34 a. m.
Height of tides, 8.4 feet, 7.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:03 p. m.

Room Size
Oriental Rugs
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AUCTION

For account of a very reputable dealer

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, at 10:30 A. M.

These Rugs represent a consignment turned over to us by a very reputable dealer, who is discontinuing business and desires to liquidate immediately. The consignment represents a very large stock of room size rugs, which will be sold at public auction August 25 at 10:30 A. M., for cash only. This is a real opportunity for those who can make use of room size rugs.

(Sizes approximately 5x10, 8x10, 9x12, 10x14, 10x17, 10x20, 11x18, 12x20, 14x23)

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OUSTER FINDING IN WALKER CASE IS HANGING FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

effected under the present laws only by the Board of Aldermen, and he challenges the validity of the New York charter provision giving the Governor power to remove the Mayor, maintaining that the Legislature is without power to vest in the Governor the authority thereby placed, because the Mayor is a local officer, a magistrate and a member of a legislative body—the Board of Estimate.

If the Mayor construes the provision correctly, the Legislature lacks power to provide any means for his removal except as the statutes operate on conviction for felony or through acceptance of another office.

Tammany now controls the Board of Estimate and the Aldermanic Board in New York City, and it goes without saying that it would refuse, as the Democratic minority on the Hofstadter joint legislative committee has refused, to take of itself any steps to correct abuses or to punish officials found guilty of having committed them.

Further Difficulty Seen

Further difficulty in the way of enacting specific legislation empowering the Governor to remove elected officials for just cause is seen in the close balance of power between the two major parties in the Legislature. The closeness of this balance was indicated in the enactment of the resolution providing for the New York City inquiry, which was decided by two votes.

Thus, irrespective of the law now on the statute books, it is held that the withholding from the Executive by the courts of jurisdiction in the case would be a distinct step back from good government in the Empire State.

With the appearance of Republican state leaders here today, the Mayor is staging a big parade of witnesses in his defense. Indeed, the parade began yesterday afternoon when he produced members of his board of taxicab control to testify in support of his denial of the charge that he was influenced to interfere with taxicab legislation in New York City by a $26,000 bond gift from Mr. J. A. Sisto, broker and taxicab promoter, who favored limitation of these vehicles for the city.

The Mayor's counsel, Mr. John J. Curtin, was granted a recess today to draw up a brief for the State's Supreme Court, which yesterday reserved decision in Mayor Walker's appeal that the Governor lacks jurisdiction in his case, and indicated it might find itself powerless to issue a writ of prohibition, such as the Mayor is seeking, or to enforce one if signed.

The court indicated this attitude after the Governor, through his counsel, Mr. Henry E. Epstein, deputy assistant attorney general, said he would not assent to judicial intervention. Mr. Curtin thereupon decided that, when the law was unable to prevent injustice, "force of arms" was the only resort. He consented to amplify this statement later, as follows:

Curtin Tries to Explain

"An illegal act, without jurisdiction is a nullity. Consequently, there might be a dispute about its enforcement here; in other words, if I told you to get out of your house and you said, 'you have no right to put me out,' what would happen? That's as far as I'll go with it."

With testimony in the record by Mr. Maurice A. Hotchner, chairman of the board of taxicab control; Mr. Daniel L. Reardon, a member of the board, and Mr. Felix A. Muldoon, second deputy police commissioner, that the Mayor took no action to limit the number of New York's taxicabs, the defense expected to have this further substantiated before Governor Roosevelt today by Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and also a member of the board.

After the defense had examined its three witnesses yesterday afternoon, Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel of the Hofstadter joint legislative inquiry, on whose 15 "conclusions" the ouster charges against the Mayor are based, read into the record the report of the taxicab investigating committee on which the bill setting up the board was based, and found among benefits it set forth in behalf of a unified control of cabs the limitation of the taxicabs which ply the city streets.

Governor Seeks Direct Answer

"The city did not have the power to grant taxicab monopoly without an act of the Legislaure," the Mayor replied.

"Didn't the board have potential authority to limit cabs?" Governor Roosevelt asked.

"The police department has had it for years previous to this," the Mayor countered.

"Haven't they (the board) much greater power?" the Governor pressed.

The Mayor argued that the power of the board was but a slight extension of that already held by the police department, "but was there ever a law written upon which someone couldn't speculate what might happen?" he continued.

Judge Seabury came into the proceedings after the Mayor's counsel had long and closely questioned each of the three witnesses of the afternoon on whether the Mayor had at any time given them instructions regarding taxicab limitation or to favor the Parmalee Company in which Mr. Sisto was heavily interested.

He called the Governor's attention to the fact that the taxicab board was formed after the public hearings of the Hofstadter committee on the Sisto gift to the Mayor. The Mayor's taxicab commission which preceded the board, he said, recommended unification of taxi control and cited "limitation" as one of the eventual beneficial results.

"If that eventual outcome was the thing Sisto was interested in," he said.

The Mayor interposed for his counsel at this point to explain that the report might have meant unification of taxicabs with transit lines "to preserve the 5-cent fare."

Kaye Don, in Speedboat, Hits 112 Miles an Hour

DETROIT, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Kaye Don, who drove his Miss England III to a new world speedboat record of 119.81 miles an hour a few weeks ago in Scottish waters, tried out his boat over the seven nautical miles of the Harmsworth race course in Lake St. Clair this morning, making three runs at an estimated speed of 112 miles an hour.

Several thousand spectators lined the shore as Don circled a great arc in the lake. Previous to the tests he announced that he would not "open her up," as he desired only to "get the feel of the boat agin." Watchers, however, clocked the boat at 112 miles an hour.

Professors Take Lead In Connecticut Politics

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 23 (AP)—The professorial cap and gown leads Connecticut's political parade.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross used to be dean at Yale. Senator Hiram Bingham was formerly a professor at Yale.

Seeking Senator Bingham's post this year are two other professors. Prof. Morgan Ayres of Columbia University's English department announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination yesterday. Prof. Albert Levitt, once a Brooklyn law school instructor, is out after a place on the ballot as an independent Republican.

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"Sweeten it with Domino"

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Adjust the length of your slip . . . by the simple pushing up or down of tiny, inconspicuous, enamelled buckles! Without this new feature these pure dye silk slips would be a splendid value with deep bands, even vestees, of hand drawn Alencon and other fine laces.

Two tiny enamelled buckles adjust straps so that there is no slipping — no sliding —no necessity for clasps and pins.

Sixth and Street Floors

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather.
6:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Frankie Masters's Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, "Red and Ramons"; songs.
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 "Jack and Jane," songs.
8:45 Oil Hamlin, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cæsare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Heinie's Grenadiers.

WEEI, Boston (550kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Art talk.
5:15 Studio soloists.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Rees and White, songs.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Tom Terriss, "Vagabond Director."
9:00 NBC, National Artists Series; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical Brevities; road helps.
6:30 Adventures of Bart and Mike.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Piano Pictures."
7:30 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Krueger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Ronny and Van, songs.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 CBS, "Jay C. Flippen-cies"; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, "Street Singer"; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, Virginia Arnold, pianist.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Musical Comedy Memories.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto.
6:15 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; organ.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth Travis Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George D. Ross.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Organ recital; soloist.
10:00 Studio period; Herald news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:45 p. m.—Book review.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.
4:30 p. m.—Jackie Jackson's Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, Johnny Marvin.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
3:50 p. m.—CBS, Portion of Promenade Concert from London.
4:20 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 a. m.—CBS, Musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox vs. Chicago, Fenway Park; Fred Hoey reporting.

WOMEN IN MEDFORD PLAN TAX PROTEST

MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 23—An evidence of organized opposition to soaring taxes in Massachusetts is seen here, where women plan a "tax protest march" to the State House. Sentiment in favor of the march crystallized at a meeting of taxpayers in the high school, yesterday, when Mrs. Evelyn M. Bracey began the mobilization of recruits.

Medford's tax rate rose $6.40 this year to its present mark of $37.20. The meeting was an adjourned session of a gathering held recently in the Mayor's office when the demand was made that the city's chief executive do something about the tax increase. Following yesterday's meeting, Mrs. Bracey said she would lead the women's committee before Gov. Joseph B. Ely while "the men are working to pay the taxes."

FINAST Bartlett PEARS

Three years ago these delicious Bartlett Pears sold for 37c a can. This week we are offering the same quality at half price.

2 LGE TINS 37c

Fresh From Our Ovens
SPECIAL PRICES ALL THIS WEEK
Box Sponge Cake Each 9c
Sponge Layer Cake 2 For 25c
Plain Rye Bread Lge 20 oz Loaf 7c

BUFFET FRUITS
Your choice of several kinds
6 8 oz TINS 43c

BAKER'S COCOA
Three years ago this famous cocoa sold for 19c a can
½ Lb TIN 10c

FRANCO-AMERICAN SPAGHETTI
All cooked ready to eat
2 TINS 15c

KING OSCAR SARDINES
Fancy Norwegian
3 TINS 23c

BLUE ROSE RICE Fancy Uncoated 4 Lbs 15c
SHRIMP New Wet Pack 3 No 1 Tins 25c
OLIVE OIL Pastene's Pint Tin 43c ½ Pint Tin 23c 4 oz Bot 15c
WHEATIES A Popular Ready to Eat Cereal 2 Pkgs 21c
PAPER NAPKINS 60 in a Package 3 Pkgs 23c
IVORY SOAP For Many Household Uses 5 6 oz Bars 23c

CRYSTALINE SALT Free Running 2 2 Lb Pkgs 15c
AUNT JEMIMA Pancake Flour Pkg 10c
KIPPER SNACKS Norwegian 3 Tins 10c
FINAST DRY BEEF Ideal for Sandwiches 3½ oz Jar 17c
MUSTARD PICKLES Howard's Jar 25c
PEANUT BUTTER Finast Lb Glass Barrel 15c
SLICED PEACHES Finast or Campfire Lge Tin 15c

GRAHAM CRACKERS N.B.C. 2 1 Lb Pkgs 29c
APPLESAUCE Ready to Eat No 2 Tin 10c
RADIO BEVERAGES Price for Contents 2 Lge Bots 25c
GERBER'S VEGETABLES Strained All Varieties 2 Tins 25c
GRAPEFRUIT Chill and Serve No 2 Tin 14c
BELMONT BREAD A Great Bread Value Lb Loaf 5c
BROOKSIDE MILK 4% Butter Fat Qt 9c

CRACKER SPECIALS
Two National Biscuit Favorites
American Pride Assortment 1 Lb Pkg 29c
Delicious fancy filled and plain cookies
Susans Lb Pkg 25c

FLIT
DESTROYS FLIES MOSQUITOS
Does not stain
½ Pint Tin 29c

PRESERVING NEEDS
E-Z SEAL FRUIT JARS 12 Qt Jars $1.09 12 Pint Jars 89c
JAR RUBBERS Good Luck 3 Pkgs 25c
CERTO Bot 31c
PAROWAX Lb Pkg 9c
CIDER VINEGAR ½ Gal Jug 27c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

LOANS TO BANKS SIGNIFY SAFETY, FINANCIERS SAY

Giannini Corrects Report Regarding Help for Bank of America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—With the publication of the list of loans authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, from July 21 to 31, comes the information from financial circles here that the receipt of such a loan by a bank is tantamount to announcing that the institution is in sound financial condition. The corporation does not approve loans unless the application is backed with adequate security.

It is pointed out that banks favored with loans were fundamentally in good condition, and took advantage of the opportunity afforded them by the corporation of placing assets in more liquid state. Borrowing by banks is not a new expedient. Institutions have been in the habit of borrowing cash from correspondent banks in New York and from the Federal Reserve, it is explained.

Attention was further invited to the fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has relieved situations caused by "frozen assets." By making it possible to liquidate securities such as first mortgages or other sound investments the banking situation has been materially eased for the customer. Funds for withdrawals are assured at all times.

Coincident with yesterday's publication of the loans made by the corporation comes a denial from Mr. A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif., that the California branch banking system had borrowed $3,800,000 from the corporation as reported in the loan list.

"The Bank of America," he said, "did not receive any money as reported. We had applied for a loan sometime ago, and the report probably covers the old application. However, since we applied conditions changed for the better and we decided we did not need the money."

The report listed the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association as authorized for the loan.

MERGER OF BOSTON POLICE UNITS URGED

Merging of the Boston traffic police units with the regular police divisions, a plan advocated by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner, received not only the approval but also the praise of the Municipal Research Bureau, yesterday. The bureau held the plan to be an excellent economy measure without impairing the efficiency of the service.

Commissioner Hultman has been working to consolidate the two branches for some time as he believes it will harmonize the activities of the department as well as save money and man-power.

LEOMINSTER BANK STOCK IS ASSESSED

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 23—An assessment upon the stockholders of the closed Leominster National Bank for $150,000 to be paid by them on or before Sept. 26 was posted at the bank today by Mr. William G. Roelker, the bank's receiver.

The notice was received by him from Mr. J. W. Pole, comptroller of the currency at Washington. The bank was closed May 19.

WOLFEBORO EXHIBIT TRIBUTE TO WOLFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOLFEBORO, N. H., Aug. 23—International interest centers about an historical exhibit which has just opened in the Libby Museum near the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee in Wolfeboro Bay, commemorating the career of Gen. James Wolfe, for whom the town was named.

The collection includes portions of the contemporary history of four nations and is centered about a portrait of him lately presented to the museum by Mr. A. P. Weeks, vice-president of Merchants National Bank of Boston. Flags of the United States, Canada, England and France are arranged with facsimiles of historic emblems of that earlier period. The collection has been made over a period of many years by Dr. Henry F. Libby of Boston, Mass., who gave the museum to the town in 1912.

Motion Pictures

"Liebeskommando"

Opening at the Fine Arts Theater, Monday, "Love's Command," from the hands of composer Robert Stoltz and director Geza von Bovary, is defined as a screen operetta. We should call it, rather, a light romantic comedy with incidental music. And very pleasurable both comedy and music are.

It has the further distinction of bringing to American attention the utterly charming little actress, Fräulein Dolly Haas. For one thing, she is not blonde; another, she is in the featherweight class; and still another, she can be captivating without being coy. Her delicate features are sufficiently attractive to withstand the severe outline of a boy's haircut. Her eyes are big and dark without those silly, drooping lids and passementerie lashes so thoroughly respected among some of our more languishing ladies of the screen. And she gets well inside of the difficult rôle of an heroic young woman who succeeds for a time in pretending to be a boy student in a military academy, in order to allow her brother to pursue his beloved music at the Conservatoire. She is the Countess Antonia Scanagatti. And of course, when Herr Gustav Frölich comes along, looking as romantic and dashing as ever, in spite of the absurd little helmet he is obliged to wear as First Lieutenant von Lorenz, assigned as instructor in the academy as a sort of punishment, "bides the encounter of assailing eyes," and all the other suspenseful little tricks of the famous love interest.

The unwinding of this pretty skein of colored yarn provides plenty of amusing situations, and some gently tender, but no heartrending interludes. When the Italian father of Antonia and her renegade brother Francesco, Count Giuseppe Scanagatti (Signor Livio Pavanelli) and the General of the Military Academy (Herr Anton Pointner) converse across the General's desk, each in his native tongue, with the consequent confusion of the articles "he" and "she" between them, it is funny, even to one whose knowledge of both German and Italian is vague. Although a reproduction of a stage effect and therefore barred (by critics) from the higher cinema, it is a pungent touch in this instance. The entire cast acquits itself well.

English titles carry on the story for the non-German, who thus gets the substance of the action, even while he misses the condiment of the conversation. But for those without the language, simple faith in the fantastic ways of romance and willingness to disregard logic as a foundational part of film architecture, is all that is needed for a very happy hour or so at "Liebeskommando."

M. L.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Sarah Fields, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Paul Fields, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Fields, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas J. Kinnear, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Loretta Knights Kinnear, New York, N. Y.
Bobby Kline, La Grange, Ill.
Mrs. J. A. Kline, La Grange, Ill.
J. A. Kline, La Grange, Ill.
Addison B. Culver, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Grace Bell Godfrey, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Dorothy Bell Godfrey, Cristobal, Canal Zone.
George B. Stevens, Washington, D. C.
Corinne D. Dunmore, Washington, D. C.
Francis W. Dunmore, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Lois Cypher, New York, N. Y.
Miss Irene F. Cypher, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Clinton Summers, Baltimore, Md.
Clinton Summers, Baltimore, Md.
Clinton Summers Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Elsie Keyes, Battle Creek, Mich.
Miss Angeline L. Parks, Battle Creek, Mich.
W. A. Aldrich, Rock Island, Ill.
Mrs. W. A. Aldrich, Rock Island, Ill.
Eugene Connor, Tama, Iowa.
Mrs. Eugene Connor, Tama, Iowa.
Mrs. V. E. MacAlaster, Portland, Maine.
V. E. MacAlaster, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Josephine Fisher, Chicago.
Julia Rockefeller, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Cora B. Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
William M. Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Julian E. Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Regina E. Caswell, Orlando, Fla.
Mrs. Sarah Weaver, Woodhaven, N. Y.
W. J. Weaver, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Petersen, Woodhaven, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Dorothy E. Lee, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Annie Rutter, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Nan Newell, Holyoke, Mass.
Ann F. Mackie, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Maria Liesching, Pasadena, Calif.
Miss E. Willa White, New York, N. Y.
Miss Adele Berentsen, New York, N. Y.

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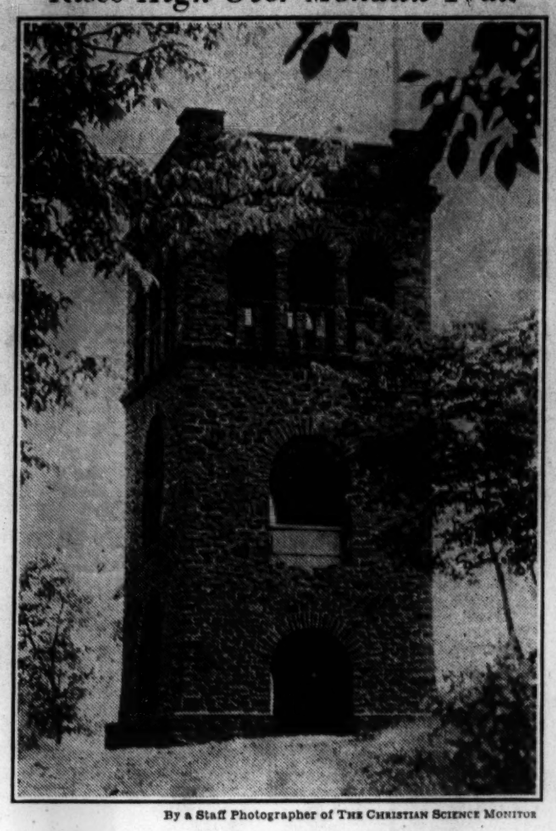
On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from the hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Cool lounges. Dancing. Delicious food. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE.
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

Rises High Over Mohawk Trail



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOWER AT GREENFIELD, MASS.

TEMPLE WOODS IS MEMORIAL TO WOMAN'S CLUB

Scenic Point on Mohawk Trail Saved From Ax by Greenfield Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass.—High on a ledge of trap rock which looms at the left of the State route No. 2, entering this town from the east, a conspicuous stone tower commands attention of the motorist as he strikes the beginning of the Mohawk Trail.

The tower was erected in memory of the efforts of the Greenfield Woman's Club, which purchased the land surrounding the tower and made it into a park after the site was threatened by the woodman's ax.

Rocky Mountain, as the tract is called, is covered with valuable timber lands, and when sale to a lumber interest became imminent in 1911 the women of the town acted without delay. For years the rugged mountain has been a Greenfield landmark, and with its summit bared of trees the women felt that the town's most beautiful spot would be permanently marred.

And so a campaign to save the forest area from destruction was started. The club's first effort failed. At a special town meeting the citizens voted not to buy the tract.

As the time approached for sale of the land for its lumber the owners were persuaded to give the club 10 days more in which to raise the $8000 asked for the tract. It was a courageous undertaking for the women, but on the tenth day to the hour, the entire amount was handed over to the owners and the land became the property of the Woman's Club, to be "held in trust for the public," and "to be kept in its present natural condition as far as a proper forestry system will permit."

Since the purchase the land has been known as "The Temple Woods." It is a playground for the citizens of Greenfield, who are privileged to roam through the tall pines and virgin woodlands at their will. From the lookout tower, which was erected by a private benefactor, one gets a sweeping view of both the Connecticut River highlands and the lowlands.

Looking east, he sees the huge dam at Turners Falls, where the Connecticut swings into an almost northwesterly flow at the only place in its entire course. From the tower one also sees where the river curves back again into a southerly course at Greenfield for its long journey down to the sea. Westward, the purple haze of the beautiful Berkshires may be seen on a clear day at the end of a wide trail of treetops and a panorama of rolling hills and blue-green fields.

FINANCE GROUP HITS AT BIDDING METHOD

Favoritism in the awarding of contracts by the city and failure to select the lowest bidders without justifiable reasons were charged yesterday by the Finance Commission in a communication sent to Mayor James M. Curley. The commission repeated its recommendation that greater competition for the city's business should be sought and that contracts should be awarded to the lowest bidder unless there was sufficient reason for doing otherwise.

In a brief reply, Mayor Curley said that the communication from the Finance Commission had been answered some time ago and that there was nothing wrong about the awarding of contracts for the city's business. "That has been made clear in the communication to the Finance Commission," he declared.

MILL'S ORDERS RISE RAPIDLY

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—Mr. Sidney L. Willson, president of the American Writing Paper Company, Inc., announces that orders received here thus far this month show a 10 per cent increase over July.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The new Boston theatrical season will open on the evening of Sept. 3, when Ed Wynn's "The Laugh Parade" will begin a four-weeks engagement at the Shubert.

This will be followed on Labor Day evening by the first Boston presentation of Marc Connelly's "The Green Pastures," the famous Negro play, in which the original cast, with one exception, will appear. The engagement is for an indefinite period. The "staggering" of these openings is the first fruit of the new booking agreement between the Shubert and Erlanger groups.

Sixteen German and French films have been secured for the Fine Arts Theater this season. Prominent among them are "Drie von der Tankstelle," "Emil und der Detektive," "Ronny," and "Nie Wieder Liebe."

Among the plays scheduled for early Boston performance is "Springtime for Henry," to be presented at a theater and on a date to be announced.

On Oct. 3, "The Cat and the Fiddle," one of the most popular of recent musical pieces, will succeed Ed Wynn at the Shubert.

NEW FEDERAL STATION, WWU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23—"Station WWU, Elizabeth, N. J.," is to be the name of the $50,000 radio station to be built in the meadows here by the Department of Commerce. Weather reports will be transmitted by the station, said to be the largest of its kind, and a radio range beacon will be operated for the guidance of airplanes approaching and leaving Newark Airport.

CITY GETS MILL LOAN

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—The city treasurer today negotiated a short-term loan of $150,000 from the Farr Alpaca Company, which will make possible the meeting of payrolls that have been suspended for two weeks. The loan was obtained after fruitless negotiations with Boston banks.

SOVIET SEES WAR USES IN URAL PLANTS

(Continued from Page 1)

course, come to the fore only in the event of a war emergency. Its immediate economic objective is equally interesting and important. For it is designed to promote the major Soviet objective of freeing Russia so far as possible, from dependence on the outside world as regards basic industrial imports.

And Uralmashstroi, to give the plant its Russian name, is equipped to turn out 100,000 tons of heavy metal equipment, such as was formerly, for the most part, purchased abroad, a year when it begins to function late this, or early next, year. As the plant is enlarged, this figure will be raised to 150,000 or 175,000 tons.

May Save $25,000,000 Annually

Uralmashstroi will turn out the various kinds of heavy equipment which are needed for steel, copper and metallurgical plants and for mines: presses, cranes, equipment for blast furnaces and Martens ovens, etc. All these things were hitherto, in the main, bought in foreign countries, and it is estimated that the launching of Uralmashstroi will save the country every year $25,000,000 in foreign currencies, which is a sum very different in economic significance from 50,000,000 Soviet rubles.

Even for a country so rich in natural resources as is the Soviet Union, complete economic self-sufficiency is a goal that is far from easy to attain. As such big steel plants as Magnitogorsk and Kuznetzk reach full productivity, Russia will be exempted from the necessity of importing foreign iron and steel. Hitherto the fitting out of such works as Magnitogorsk and Kuznetzk has been an expensive proposition, not only in paper rubles, which are of relatively slight moment, but in solid foreign currencies.

Self-Containment Is Goal

The Ural machine-building plant, the Soviet Krupp's, and a similar factory which is being erected at Kramatorsk, in South Russia, are designed to save much of this expense, to make the Soviet Union increasingly self-contained.

Sixty thousand people are now living in the industrial settlement around Uralmashstroi, some in the rows of standard brick houses which have been built as the nucleus of a future "socialist city," others in the wooden barracks which usually house construction workers.

The factory will derive its fuel energy from neighboring peat fields, and its power from gas and electricity. The gas station accommodates 24 generators and is the largest in the Soviet Union. The gas pipes run through a tunnel, which is almost a mile long.

An example of the huge scale on which the factory is laid out can be found in the forge and press department, where one of the cranes has a lifting capacity of 250 tons, which is the equivalent of two heavy engines.

The first big test for Uralmashstroi will be the outfitting of a new steel plant which is in process of construction at Novo-Tagil, which is about 100 miles north of Sverdlovsk.

An illustration of the close interlinking of new plants in the Ural Territory, where ore deposits, metallurgical factories and machine-building plants go hand in hand, is to be seen in Novo-Tagil, which, after being equipped from Sverdlovsk, will furnish much of the metal for a large freight-car plant at the neighboring town of Nizhni-Tagil.

There were no idle hands at the Ural machine-building plant or in Sverdlovsk generally. The wife of an engineer at the plant, with whom I talked on my trip back to Sverdlovsk, told how she had learned to take charge of the foreign blue prints section of the factory, "because all the engineers were needed for direct work on construction and production."

In Sverdlovsk it was noticeable that the motormen in the street cars were all women, some of them quite young girls. Whatever else that Soviet régime has done, or has failed to do, to its citizens, it certainly keeps them busy. And this is perhaps a not inconsiderable psychological point in its favor, because an actively employed person is quite likely to put up with hardships and privations with less grumbling than an idle one.

TEMPERATURE TEST PLANNED IN ECLIPSE

FRYEBURG, Me., Aug. 23 (AP)—Plans to send three airplanes aloft with instruments to record the changes in temperature during the solar eclipse Aug. 31 were described yesterday by two of the host of researchers gathering here for the celestial spectacle.

Dr. Oliver J. Lee and Capt. Barnett Harris of Northwestern University said they would take their temperature observations at altitudes of 40, 700, 3000, and 15,000 feet. The 40-foot recording will be made by instruments on top of a pole and the others by airplanes.

RAILROAD'S ASSESSMENT CUT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23 (AP)—The board of assessors yesterday announced an agreement with the Boston & Albany Railroad Company whereby the city grants a reduction of $555,400 in valuation of land owned by the company in this city. The railroad had asked for a reduction of $1,117,480. The reduction means a refund to the railroad of $15,884 in 1931 taxes already paid.

Troops to Handle Eclipse Watchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 23—Handling the throng that is expected to visit this State Aug. 31 to view the sun's eclipse will be in the hands of Adjt.-Gen. Charles W. Howard. A battalion of 135 state guardsmen and National Guard units from Berlin, Laconia and Dover has been selected for the work. It will be mobilized under the command of Maj. George W. Morrill, United States property and disbursing officer, and Capt. Harold C. Gibson.

These members of the New Hampshire National Guard will augment the forces of the State Motor Vehicle Department's motorcycle squad. Trunk lines in upper New Hampshire also will be given ample patrol service from Aug. 30 through Sept. 1, it was announced from the executive chambers of the State Capitol.

As a result of a conference of state officials yesterday, Gov. John G. Winant will radiocast from the executive chambers here tonight through stations WBZ and WBZA details for safeguarding motor travel in the mountains next week.

BOSTON IMPORTS EXPAND

Large importations of sugar and holiday goods for the December trade, helped swell the value of imports at Boston for the week ending Aug. 20, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Value of imports for immediate consumption in this period was $1,547,269, compared with $843,313 the previous week. Imports for warehouse were valued at $108,463 against $351,811 a week ago.

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Go on famous President Liners, any Thursday from New York. Take 16 days or stopover as you please. First Class from $175. Special Class from $135... See your local travel agent, or...
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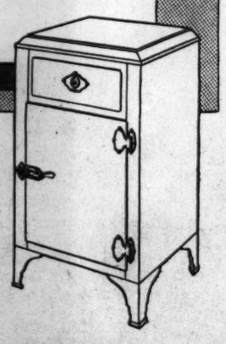
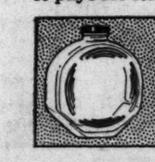


The Westinghouse Midsummer Thrift Plan offers you the opportunity to own a modern refrigerator now! Small down payment, as little as $10.00 . . . easy terms . . . the opportunity to let savings help complete the payments . . . and a 4-Year Service Plan. That's the plan in brief. You get a genuine Westinghouse Dual-automatic Refrigerator . . . with its hermetically-sealed mechanism and exclusive Built-in Watchman control. Get complete details at your dealer. Since it pays for itself, you can afford the best.



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SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Our underwear is of the same high standard of quality and workmanship as every article of clothing that bears our name. Our end-and-end madras shorts, for instance, are made of a specially selected material which is cool, lightweight, yet surprisingly durable. They are cut with that comfortable extra amount of material which is so seldom found in ordinary makes.

Shorts of blue and white end-and-end madras . . . $1.50
Other shorts . . . $1.00 *to* $6.50
Undershirts . . . $1.00 *to* $8.50

CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING AUGUST

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CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
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A SHOP in its right college mind, with a two-year success record in our New York store and a permanent branch shop at Northampton. A shop with a staff of prominent girls from twelve leading Eastern colleges to advise "old girls" and freshmen-to-be on what's what in college clothes. A shop where it doesn't cost much to be smooth . . where the sweet, simple and girlish is banished, the too "collegiate" rejected, the expensive-looking shunned. Everything in one spot for convenience . . and even if you "haven't a dime to spend", come in and talk with the girl from YOUR college! THIRD FLOOR

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EICHELBERGER LEADING PACK

Breaks Par With a 70 in Western Amateur Golf Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug., 23—Par was broken with a card of 70 in the first half of the qualifying round in the thirty-third annual amateur championship tournament of the Western Golf Association here yesterday. Harry Eichelberger of St. Louis crashed perfect figures for the Rockford Country Club course, going out with a perfect 36 and coming back with 34, which is one under.

John E. Lehman of Olympia Fields C. C., Chicago, the former champion, tied for second with another Chicagoan, George Dawson, of Glen Oak C. C., at 71. Lehman took 38 on the first nine, but rallied at 33 on the second, which was the best score of the day coming in. Dawson shot a sparkling 34 on the outgoing series, but slipped to 37 returning home.

The pace promised to be fast again today as six contenders went to the first tee only a stroke behind these stars and two strokes behind the leader. On the heels of this group comes Charles Seaver, Stanford University football player, who shared the national amateur medal score last year.

The field of 188, which includes three former champions, is the largest in the history of the event, according to officials. Donald K. Moe, Portland (Ore.) Golf Club, is defending the title, but does not appear in the qualifying. Charles Evans Jr. of Edgewater G. C., Chicago, eight times champion prior to 1924, was still in the running with 38—37—75.

The best 31 scores at 72 holes will qualify for the match play with Moe, which begins Wednesday with two 18-hole rounds.

Player	City	Out	In	Ttl
Harry Eichelberger	Los Angeles	36	34	70
John E. Lehman	Chicago	38	33	71
George Dawson	Chicago	34	37	71
Gus Moreland	Dallas	36	36	72
Harry Laveau	Rockford	36	36	72
Richard B. Martin	Chicago	35	37	72
John Jordan	Des Moines	35	37	72
L. E. Bunning	La Grange, Ill.	37	35	72
Alfred J. Holm	Rockford, Ill.	38	34	72
A. L. Miller	Chicago	37	36	73
Charles H. Seaver	Los Angeles	38	35	73
C. M. Fish	Rockford	37	36	73
I. L. Couch	Chicago	37	37	74
Charles Weems	Quincy, Ill.	39	35	74
Rodney Bliss	Omaha, Neb.	36	38	74
A. J. Huhta	DeKalb, Ill.	37	37	74
Frank Justin	Chicago	37	37	74
Ralph Harmon	Des Moines, Ia.	38	36	74
Donald Armstrong	Aurora, Ill.	34	40	74
Frank Renwick	Aurora	36	38	74
Robert McCrary	Des Moines, Ia.	37	37	74
John Stevens	Highland Park, Ill.	39	36	75
Albert Anderegger	Chicago	38	37	75
A. B. Sweet	Chicago	38	37	75
Yontz Bonett	Bloomington, Ill.	40	35	75
F. C. Stevens	Los Angeles	37	38	75
Charles Evans Jr.	Chicago	38	37	75
Wilfred Wehrle	Racine, Wis.	37	38	75
Gordon Kummer	Milwaukee	39	37	76
William Sixty	Milwaukee	38	38	76
James L. Gerard	Chicago	37	39	76
Louis Schultz	Rockford	38	38	76
John Banks	La Grange, Ill.	38	38	76
Robert Cochran	St. Louis	39	37	76
Arthur Bartlett	Ottumwa, Ia.	39	37	76
Allen Oakley	Quincy, Ill.	37	39	76
Lyle Hoffman	Urbana, Ill.	39	37	76
Kenneth Kreuger	Beloit, Wis.	40	36	76
Denmar Miller	Des Moines, Ia.	36	40	76
Joseph Switzer	St. Louis, Mo.	38	38	76
John D. Lenfester	Chicago	38	38	76
George Rasmussen	Lake F., Ill.	38	39	77
L. D. Hunt	De Kalb	40	37	77
Clifford McKelvey	Decatur, Ill.	38	39	77
Ray H. Maison	Chicago	39	38	77
Warren Pease	Detroit	40	37	77
Jack Couch	Chicago	39	38	77
Russell Martin	Chicago	38	39	77
W. D. Washburn	Chicago	35	42	77
Thomas Schacht	Moline, Ill.	38	39	77
Richard Ashley	Kenosha, Wis.	38	39	77
Gus Fetz	Chicago	40	37	77
S. M. Monarchy	Rockford, Ill.	39	38	77
Bengt Ojostrom	Rockford, Ill.	39	38	77
K. L. Finkenstaedt	Rockford	40	38	78
F. A. Gariepy	La Grange, Ill.	38	40	78
Carl Block	Milwaukee	41	37	78
T. C. Robbins	Chicago	36	42	78
Robert Terhune	Ottawa, Ill.	38	40	78
Burt Kling	Rockford	39	39	78
John Morrell	Chicago	38	40	78
Eugene Rappaport	Chicago	39	39	78
Charles Martin	St. Louis	40	38	78
Charles W. Beach	Rockford, Ill.	39	39	78
Gordon Sederquist	Rockford, Ill.	39	39	78
H. C. Gifford	Chicago	40	38	78
W. M. Johnson	Rockford	39	39	78

Cubs Now Ahead By Three Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	66	51	.564
Brooklyn	66	57	.537
Pittsburgh	63	57	.525
Philadelphia	61	62	.496
Boston	61	63	.492
St. Louis	59	61	.492
New York	58	62	.483
Cincinnati	52	73	.416

RESULTS AUG. 22

Boston 7, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 3, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 1.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
Other clubs not scheduled.

The Chicago Cubs increased their lead over Brooklyn in the National League race to three full games yesterday by defeating Philadelphia for the third time in succession, 8—4, while the Dodgers were idle. Pittsburgh and New York divided a double-header, the Pirates winning the first game, 6 to 1, and the Giants the second, 4 to 3. Boston beat St. Louis, 7 to 2, and then lost by 3 to 0. These were the only games scheduled.

The Cubs pounded Flint Rhem and John Berly for 13 hits yesterday and quite easily won their third straight game from the Phillies. The losers were erratic in the field, making four errors. Bud Tinning started for the Cubs and was given credit for his fourth victory of the season, although Burleigh Grimes was called in to stop a threatening Phillie rally in the eighth. Whitney hit a homer for Philadelphia.

The first game at Pittsburgh was a one-sided triumph for the Pirates, with Heinie Meine pitching one of his best games of the year. The veteran right-hander yielded only five safeties and was always ahead of his opponents. Vaughan made three hits for the Pirates in this game. The Giants came from behind twice in the second game, their winning run coming in the sixth. Hoyt did the pitching. Lindstrom had three of New York's hits.

Fred Frankhouse was the hero of the first game at St. Louis. The Boston right-hander, who has been only a fair pitcher all season, kept the Cardinals from hitting in the pinches. The Tribe connected with 16 hits, four of them by Baxter Jordan, new first baseman. Tex Carleton was too much for the Braves in the second half of the double-header. He shut them out with six hits. Gelbert drove in two of the three St. Louis runs.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	x	8	13	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	10	4

Batteries—Tinning, Grimes and Hartnett; Rhem, Berly, J. Elliott and Davis. Winning pitcher—Tinning. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires Moran, Barr and Donnely. Time—1h. 33m.

AT PITTSBURGH

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	x	6	14	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Meine and Padden; Mooney, Gibson, Schumacher and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Mooney. Umpires—Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 44m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	9	1
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Hoyt and O'Farrell, Hogan; Chagnon, Harris and Grace. Losing pitcher—Chagnon. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 48m.

AT ST. LOUIS

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	7	16	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Frankhouse and Spohrer; Derringer, Haines and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—1h. 51m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Carleton and Mancuso; Pruett and Schulte. Umpires—Quigley and Reardon. Time—2h. 2m.

Marberry Yields Only One Safety

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	82	37	.689
Philadelphia	74	48	.607
Cleveland	70	51	.579
Washington	67	53	.558
Detroit	61	57	.517
St. Louis	54	64	.458
Chicago	37	79	.319
Boston	32	88	.267

RESULTS AUG. 22

St. Louis 5, New York 1.
Washington 4, Cleveland 0.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 1.
Boston 6, Detroit 5.

Fred Marberry, big right-hander of the Washington pitching staff, almost pitched a no-hit game yesterday in the American League, when he limited the Cleveland Indians to one hit and shut them out, 4 to 0. Only four men reached first base and none reached second. Bob Grove pitched and batted Philadelphia to an 8-to-1 victory over Chicago. The St. Louis Browns, behind Irving Hadley, defeated New York, 5 to 1. Boston triumphed over Detroit, 6 to 5.

Dick Porter, lead-off man and right fielder for the Indians, made his team's only hit off Marberry in the first inning, a single. After that the Washington star was unhittable. Joe Vosmik walked twice and Kamm reached once, but that was all. The Senators fielded flawlessly and made 10 hits. Cronin drove in three runs with a double and single. Joe Kuhel, young first baseman, led the attack with three out of four.

Grove registered his nineteenth victory of the '32 season. The White Sox pushed across a run in the first inning, but after that were unable to score. Grove hit a home run in the fourth inning with two men on base to give the Athletics the lead. He also singled and scored in the eighth. Phil Gallivan, formerly with the Eastern League, worked for the Sox and yielded 16 hits.

Hadley held the hard-hitting Yankees to four hits and should have had a shutout. Combs singled in the first inning, but took three bases when the ball got away from Schulte in center field for St. Louis. Combs scored the only New York run on an infield out. After that Ben Chapman was the only Yankee who could solve the delivery of Hadley. The Browns touched Danny MacFayden for 11 hits, including a home run by Goose Goslin.

A two-run rally in the ninth inning gave the Red Sox a victory over the Tigers. Pickering opened the ninth with a scratch single. Alexander accepted a base on balls after Stumpf had bunted. Jolley failed to hit, but Tom Oliver drove one of Elon Hogsett's pitches down the left field foul line for two bases and Pickering and Alexander scored the tying and winning runs. Alexander hit a homer for Boston in the fifth. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	x	4	10	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Batteries—Marberry and Spencer; Hudlin, Winegardner and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Van Graflan, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 38m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	x	8	16	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	1

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Gallivan and Berry. Umpires—McGowan and Dinneen. Time—1h. 49m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	11	1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Hadley and Ferrell; MacFayden and Dickey. Umpires—Ormsby, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 7m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	6	14	1
Detroit	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	2

Batteries—Andrews, Kline and Connolly; Hogsett and Desautels. Winning pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Nallin and Geisel. Time—1h. 54m.

THREE AMERICANS WIN CHESS GAMES

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 23 (AP)—Three Americans won their games yesterday in the sixth round of the international chess masters tournament while Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, the world's champion, was forced to content himself with a draw, although he continued to hold the lead.

The winning Americans were Herman Steiner of New York, who is in second place; Samuel Reshefsky of Chicago and Harry Borochow of Los Angeles. Samuel Factor of Chicago succeeded in holding Dr. Alekhine to a draw. The summary:

Sixth Round—Reshefsky defeated Fink, San Francisco; Steiner defeated Captain Araiza, Mexico City; Borochow defeated Reinfeld, New York; Dake, Portland, Ore., and Fine, New York, drew; Dr. Alekhine and Factor drew; Kashdan, New York, adjourned with Bernstein, New York.

The scores: Alekhine, 4½—½; Steiner 4—2; Dake, 4—2; Factor, 3½—2½; Kashdan, 3—1; Reshefsky, 2—0; Borochow, 2—3; Reinfeld, 2—4; Fine, 2—2; Fink, 1½—4½; Bernstein, 1—4; Araiza, ½—4½.

GRIMM SIGNED FOR 1933

CHICAGO, Aug. 23 (AP)—Charley Grimm, successor to Rogers Hornsby as manager of the Chicago Cubs, was signed today to lead the team in 1933. The contract was for one year. William L. Veeck, president of the Cubs, declined to reveal the terms of the contract offered Grimm, but it was understood he received a substantial increase. Before succeeding Hornsby, Grimm had been playing first base with the club for several years. Since Grimm assumed the management, the Cubs have won 15 out of 20 games played, shooting to the top of the National League pennant race.

FISCHER ABANDONS SWIM

CAPE GRIS NEZ, France, Aug. 23 (AP)—Fritz Fischer, a German, who attempted yesterday to swim across the English Channel from France, returned here today aboard an escorting boat. He abandoned the swim after 12 hours in the water when he was two miles from Dover

PITTSBURGH AND SENATORS BACK

National Hockey League to Operate With 10-Club Circuit Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 22—At a special meeting of the governors of the National Hockey League held here yesterday, the applications of the Ottawa Senators and Pittsburgh Pirates to resume operations after a year's layoff were granted without any discussion while that of James Norris, millionaire owner of the Chicago Shamrocks of the outlaw American league, to take over the Detroit franchise and strengthen that club by players from the Shamrocks was turned out.

The action of the governors in connection with all three matters is debatable as the forthcoming season does not give any indication of being better than previous ones and the enlargement to 10 clubs, without any more players of major league caliber available, is a dubious move. Pittsburgh will recall all the players that were with the Philadelphia club the season before last, with the exception of Jerry Lowrey who was sold to Chicago last fall. Ottawa is well fixed for players, but Detroit in particular will suffer because it had the loan of four Ottawa players last season.

Norris is a wealthy hockey enthusiast and for the last two seasons has been battling the Chicago Black Hawks in that city. For the last year he has been endeavoring to get into the National League and the financial troubles of the Detroit club gave him the desired opening but the National League club insisted upon certain conditions which he would not meet. These were in connection with five players claimed by clubs in organized hockey. They are Donnie McFadyen and Clarence MacKenzie, claimed by the Black Hawks; Paul Armand and Walter Buswell, said to have signed with Canadiens, and Gordon Brydson alleged to have jumped his contract with London. Norris insisted that he be allowed to take all his Shamrock players to Detroit.

Would Strengthen Detroit

This move would have strengthened both Detroit clubs, the Falcons and Olympics of the International League, brought new financial backing into the league and healed the breach between the American League and organized hockey. While the conference resulted in a deadlock there is still hope that a satisfactory arrangement can be made as the main opposition is said to come from the Chicago Black Hawks.

The enlargement of the league to two five-club groups means that each team will play 22 home games and the same number away from home. Each club will play six games with the other four in its group and four with each of the five in the other group. The schedule will be adopted at the semiannual meeting on Sept. 24.

Two player deals were made. The Montreal Maroons bought Mervin Wentworth from Chicago, the price being in the neighborhood of $10,000 while the Boston Bruins bought Obs Heximer from New York Rangers for a price of $10,000 if he makes good.

The question of referees was discussed and the selection of the officials for the 1932-33 season was left to President Frank Calder. He intimated that the nine regulars of last season would be retained and several others given trials. The nine regulars are R. W. Hewitson, M. J. Rodden, Jack A. Cameron and Alex Romeril of Toronto, G. N. Goodman of London, George J. Mallinson, J. A. O. Cleghorn and Ensche Daigneault of Montreal, and W. J. Stewart of Boston.

Changes in Managers

There will be quite a few changes in the managers for next season. Dick Irvin will be with the Leafs. Jack Adams with Detroit, Lester Patrick with the Rangers, Art Ross with the Bruins and Emil Iverson with the Black Hawks. Leo Dandurand announced that he probably would handle the Canadiens, while Eddie Gerard has moved from the Americans to the Maroons. Either Tommy Gorman or Frank Nighbor will lead the Senators, but the Americans and Pirates have not secured anyone as yet.

Those at the meeting were President Calder, Leo Dandurand, Canadiens; James Strachan, Montreal; Redmond Quain, Ottawa; William V. Dwyer, Americans; Col. J. S. Hammond, Rangers; Maj. Frederic McLaughlin, Chicago; Charles F. Adams, Boston; A. B. Pfleiderer, Detroit; James F. Callahan, Pittsburgh, and J. Conn Smythe, Maple Leafs.

Records Go In Trapshooting

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 23 (AP)—World trapshooter scores were smashed right and left yesterday as class championships of North America were decided in the third day's events of the thirty-third annual grand American handicap tournament.

Five marksmen broke 200 straight targets, a hitherto unheard of feat in class championships, establishing a mark that probably will stand for several years.

Another record was set when K. M. Leach of Calgary, Alta., won the Class B title with a perfect score, the first time in the 33 years of the tournament a Class B entrant has attained perfection.

In class AA, Ralph Smoots of Kenton, Ohio, won in a shootoff with Steve M. Crothers of Chestnut Hills, Penna., and Walter Beaver of Berwyn, Penna., each of whom finished the regulation 200 targets without a miss. Smoots smashed 50 straight to continue his perfect score, while Crothers broke 49 and Beaver retired after missing his twenty-fifth target.

George Slaughter of Benton Harbor, Mich., was the fifth 200-straight shooter of the day and his score gave him undisputed possession of first place in class A.

In class A, John Rake of Monroe, N. Y., E. F. Martin of Columbus, Wis., Oscar Stegall of Richmond, Ind., and E. P. Neuburg of La Crosse, Ind., tied for the next position two targets back of Slaughter's perfect score. In the shoot-off Neuburg won second money with 50-straight and Stegall took third with 49.

Rake and Martin then continued to fire at target after target until they had set a world's record for the length of a shootoff—250 targets—and still had not determined fourth position.

Each broke 47 targets in the shoot-off for second place with Neuburg and Stegall. They then continued their two-way shootoff for fourth money by each breaking 75 more targets in a row before they agreed, because of coming darkness, to postpone the final decision until today.

The longest previous shootoff on record was in the same event last year, when Frank M. Troeh of Portland, Ore., and Karl Maust, Detroit, Mich., went 175 targets to decide the title that Maust won.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill Wins Medal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23—Medal honors in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association were won at the Peoria Country Club here yesterday by Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., the title defender. Mrs. Hill returned a card of 37-38—75, breaking par by one stroke and beating the women's record for the course by five strokes. The hilly terrain makes the course particularly difficult for the ladies, the best previous score, 80, having been made eight years ago by Mrs. Lee W. Mida of Chicago. Second place in medal play was claimed by Mrs. J. Walter Beyer of Tulsa, Okla., who was one over par with 39-38—77. Third place was tied at 70 by Mary Elizabeth Ford of Kansas City and Mrs. Roy Greene of Glendale, Calif. Cards of 81 each were turned in by Jean Armstrong of Chicago and Lucille Robinson of Des Moines.

Five candidates played off at 89 to decide the last three places for match play. These positions were captured by Helen MacMorran of Chicago and Mrs. John Arends of Detroit, who scored birdie fours on the first hole, and Dorothy Gustafson of South Bend, who scored a par five on the second. Those who lost were June Beebe of Chicago, who sent her second shot out of bounds on the first hole, and Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., who took a 6 on the second hole.

More than 100 entered the lists yesterday. Today's round consists of one round of match play at 18 holes.

The championship pairings were as follows:

Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, 75, vs. Marion Callahan, Madison, 86.

Mrs. Harold E. Forman, Lake Shore, Chicago, 84, vs. Mrs. Austin Pardue, Minneapolis, 88.

Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill, Chicago, 81, vs. Mrs. Robert I. Bullard, Springfield, 87.

Virginia Ingram, Sunset Ridge, Chicago, 85, vs. Mrs. Robert C. C. Greenlease, Kansas City, 88.

Mary E. Ford, Kansas City, 80, vs. Alice Belle English, West Lexington, Ind., 87.

Rena Nelson, Exmoor, Chicago, 85, vs. Mrs. Lillian Zech, Tam O'Shanter, Chicago, 88.

Mrs. Wallace, Sapulpa, Okla., 84, vs. Ruth C. Tenk, Quincy, 87.

Mrs. D. W. Snyder, Kansas City, 86, vs. Dorothy Gustafson, South Bend, 89.

Mrs. J. Walter Beyer, Tulsa, 77, vs. Mrs. A. W. Clapp, St. Paul, 86.

Jane Weiller, Northmoor, Chicago, 85, vs. Marge Rosslein, Nordec, Chicago, 88.

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, 81, vs. Mrs. R. E. Drennan, Tulsa, 87.

Marion Emiley, Lexington, Ky., 85, vs. Helen MacMarran, Indian Hill, Chicago, 89.

Mrs. Roy E. Greene, Glendale, Calif., 80, vs. Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis, 87.

Mary K. Browne, Cleveland, 85, vs. Priscilla Carver, Mission Hills, Chicago, 88.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Lincolnshire, Chicago, 82, vs. Mrs. W. M. Funk, Decatur, 87.

Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles, 85, vs. Mrs. John Arends, Detroit, 89.

Essex Defeats Gloucestershire

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 23—Essex County, which at the beginning of the week occupied second place from the bottom of the English county cricket championship standing, sprang into the limelight yesterday, when it convincingly defeated Gloucestershire, runnerup in last year's competition, by an innings and 119 runs at Southend. This was Essex's fourth win of the season out of its 26 engagements.

During the match M. S. Nichols, fast Essex bowler, took seven Gloucestershire wickets and this completed his 100 for the season. As he had previously scored 1000 runs he became the second player this year to accomplish this great double feat. V. W. C. Jupp, Northamptonshire captain, did it a fortnight ago. Scores in this match were Gloucestershire 149 and 109, Essex 377 (C. J. Bray 111 not out, D. F. Pope 58, Jack O'Connor 54).

Two other matches were finished after only two days of play and these were at Nottingham, where Nottinghamshire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 130 runs, and at Blackpool, where Lancashire beat Somersetshire by an innings and 101 runs. Scores in the former match were: Worcestershire 122 and 139, Nottinghamshire 391 for three wickets declared (W. W. Keeton 126, Willis Walker 119 not out). In the latter match Somersetshire scored 157 and 88, Lancashire 346 (Frank Watson 100, Ernest Tyldesley 87).

J. S. Iddon, Lancashire bowler, took six wickets for 30 runs in Somersetshire's second innings.

TENNIS TEAMS SELECTED

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—Picked tennis stars of the East and West will play their annual intersectional matches at the Orange (N. J.) Lawn Tennis Club, Aug. 31, and Sept. 1. Representing the California association will be H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Keith Gledhill, Lester R. Stoefen, Jack P. Tidball, Elbert R. Lewis and Joseph H. Coughlin. Francis X. Shields, John W. Van Ryn, Sidney B. Wood Jr., Gregory S. Mangin, David N. Jones and Manuel Alonso will play for the East. The matches consist of six singles and three doubles engagements.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	89	46	.659
Buffalo	74	60	.552
Baltimore	72	63	.533
Montreal	69	63	.523
Rochester	70	66	.515
Albany	60	74	.448
Jersey City	61	79	.436
Toronto	45	89	.336

RESULTS AUG. 22

Newark 11, Montreal 7.
Jersey City 7, Rochester 3.
Buffalo 4, Albany 3.
Toronto 11, Baltimore 2.

SCHWARTZ SETS RECORD

CANNSTATT, Germany, Aug. 23 (AP)—Paul Schwartz, German swimmer, today set a new European record for 200 meters breaststroke of 2m. 45.2s. This is six-tenths of a second slower than Leonard Spence's world mark of 2m. 44.6s. and three tenths of a second slower than Reizo Koike's Olympic record of 2m. 44.9s.

ONE UPSET IN DOUBLES PLAY

Favored Teams Advance to Second Round—British Pair Eliminated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 23—The first day of the fifty-first annual United States lawn tennis doubles play passed almost uneventful when all except one seeded team slipped into the second round by default or weak opponents on the Longwood Cricket Club grass courts here. The one exception saw Edward W. Feibleman of New York and Jake H. Hess Jr. of Fort Worth, Texas, eliminate the British pair, seeded fourth, John S. Olliff and E. R. Avory, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1.

Although several of the highly rated teams were extended to four and five sets, the opposition was not strenuous, the favorites seemingly indulging in beneficial practice and exerting themselves only enough to assure victory. The elimination of Olliff and Avory upset the pretournament rating, but the result was hardly in doubt from the start, regardless of the match going to five sets.

The defending champions, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, also victorious Davis Cup doubles team, had little difficulty with Dr. G. Colbert Caner and Henry R. Guild of Boston, after the first set, winning, 9—7, 6—3, 6—3. Keith Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., winners of the Newport Casino doubles, last week-end, wasted little time with their troublesome opposing pair, Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, winning in four sets, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

The leading foreign teams swept through their opposition hastily, winning in straight sets. Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard, the French master and pupil, blasted R. R. and R. E. Thurber of Boston out of the tournament in straight sets with the loss of only two games, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0. Henry W. (Bunny) Austin and Frederick J. Perry of England, the top-seeded overseas pair, defeated the Fullers of Salem, Mass., H. E. and J. E., with almost as much ease as the French, winning 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

H. H. Hyde and John R. Gow, Hartford, Conn., defeated J. H. and W. L. Van Alen, Newport, R. I., 6—4, 6—0, 2—6, 7—9, 6—4.

J. P. Tidball and Elbert R. Lewis, Los Angeles, defeated F. C. Baggs and Dr. W. E. Rosenbaum, New York, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

E. W. Feibleman, New York, and Jake H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, defeated J. S. Olliff and E. R. Avory, England, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated A. L. Bruneau and E. W. Burns, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0, 6—4.

C. C. Pell and C. C. Pell Jr., New York, won from Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, Austin, Texas, by default.

A. J. and R. S. Turner, Waban, Mass., defeated D. S. Niles, Boston, and William Tenney, Greenwich, Conn., 4—6, 6—4, 7—9, 8—6, 6—3.

Henri Cochet and Marcel Bernard, France, defeated R. R. and R. B. Thurber, Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. G. C. Caner and H. R. Guild, Boston, 9—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Talcott Banks and W. W. Weld, Cohasset, Mass., defeated Josiah Wheelwright and John S. Nicholl, Boston, 10—8, 6—4, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, and Lester R. Stoeffen, Los Angeles, defeated Karl S. Pfaffman, Boston, and W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Jiro Sato and Takeo Kuwabara, Japan, won from G. H. Perkins Jr. and T. E. Jansen Jr., Boston, by default.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated M. T. Hill Jr., Boston, and Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 7—5, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, and Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, and Lindsey Tiers, New York, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Platt Spencer and Austin D'Arcy, Boston, defeated D. P. Robinson and James Morss, Boston, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Henry W. Austin and Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated H. E. and J. E. Fuller, Salem, Mass., 6—4, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss England III Given Trial Run

DETROIT, Aug. 23 (AP)—The world's fastest motorboat, with her pilot, Kaye Don, British speed ace, at the wheel, cut a foaming wake over the Harmsworth course in Lake St. Clair yesterday at a speed variously estimated from 110 to 115 miles an hour.

It was the first test of Miss England III, the British challenging boat, in American waters, and at the close of a 15-mile run Don pronounced the motors satisfactory, and said one test marked the end of public appearances of the craft. He said he probably would make no further runs over the course until the marker buoys are placed over the route he and Gar Wood, veteran American pilot, race for the Harmsworth trophy.

Meanwhile Wood continued tests of his Miss America X, his new 48-cylinder speed giant, near his boatwell at Algonac, Mich. The two boats will not be seen together until the first day of the race.

Don and Dick Garner, his youthful British mechanic, took the Miss England III onto the course yesterday. Twice Don took the boat down the course with throttles wide open, circling a press boat one time, and skimming dangerously close to the shore line on another run.

Observers clocked the boat at between 110 and 115 miles an hour. Don recently set the world record for speed on water—119.81 miles an hour, at Loch Lomond, Scotland, with the boat.

The speed of Wood's boat has not been revealed, although observers have clocked the craft in runs near Algonac at speeds estimated as high as 125 miles an hour.

The first heat of the Harmsworth race will be run Sept. 3, with successive heats on Sept. 5 and 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	77	51	.602
Columbus	75	58	.564
Indianapolis	71	60	.542
Kansas City	67	62	.519
Toledo	66	66	.500
Milwaukee	63	65	.492
Louisville	52	76	.406
St. Paul	48	81	.372

RESULTS AUG. 22

Columbus 11, Minneapolis 10.
Milwaukee 8, Indianapolis 7.
Toledo 6, St. Paul 4.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 1.

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FORWARD MOOD GRIPS COUNTRY, CHAPIN ASSERTS

Secretary Says America Is on Way to Win Fight Against Trade Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Factors now present to turn the tide of American business "in the right direction" were outlined last night by Mr. Roy D. Chapin, in his initial speech as Secretary of Commerce.

Coming as a foreword to President Hoover's conference of industrial leaders which will convene here Friday, the speech, delivered by radio, held additional interest. Mr. Chapin's department is slated to take an important part in the new effort to boost business out of its doldrums.

The new and aggressive mood that is gripping the country, combined with the added strength of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the expansion of Federal Reserve credit and the organization of the Home Loan Banks, led Mr. Chapin to conclude, "America is on its way to win this fight."

Under-consumption was characterized by Mr. Chapin as the greatest threat to American business. "Only by greater consumption can our factories again become busy and industrial employment be made regular," he declared. The tremendous latent consumer power in this country will become more and more evident as public confidence increases, he predicted.

"As a nation it may be said," he went on, "that there is no limit to our desire to raise our standards of living. We want better food, better clothes, better homes, more comforts for ourselves and our children. In this respect we excel all other peoples.

"This natural native instinct of ours is one of the powerful forces that will again bring consumption in its proper relation to a controlled production. With this revival of buying power come greater employment and more widespread earning capacity."

Mr. Chapin declared that if the situation had been a purely domestic situation the road to recovery would have been traversed more quickly. "And if it had not been for the moratorium proposed by our President as soon as the consequences of the European banking tangle could be foreseen, a still larger number of stores on Main Street would have had to close," he added.

Throughout his speech, Mr. Chapin made it clear that while the Government can oil the wheels of business revival, the motive power must be supplied by the people themselves.

North Queensland Marine Use Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Northern Queensland, with its vast marine resources, must be developed along lines entirely different from those on which southern Australia has been built up, according to Prof. E. F. Goddard of Queensland University. Use of this wealth in establishment of allied industries, he urged as the only method of assuring progress in this region.

First, he said, it would be necessary to conduct a marine and geological survey of the coast from Cooktown to Broome, probably under auspices of the university. The adoption of a Crown Colony or development of the section by chartered companies, he held, might be involved in this change of mechanism.

Thursday Island, he noted, is one of few places in the north that has shown an excess of exports over imports. In the area between Broome and Cooktown, he said, there are limitless supplies of fish. Use of these resources, he pointed out, could result in cutting Australia's annual bill of £1,500,000 for importing fish.

Short Days of Winter No Ban to Contentment

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Danish Government, and some of sod, out of which poured the inhabitants all talking and gesticulating in great excitement.

The whale boat was lowered and, accompanied by our escort of male Eskimos, we reached shore, climbed the bluff of a large flat plain on which the huts stood and proceeded to make the acquaintance of their families. They stood grouped about the doors smiling a welcome and eager to have us come in and visit them. Their picturesque colorful costumes fascinated us and I fear we forgot our manners and stared. However, the women seemed pleased when we admired their beautifully embroidered trousers and boots and the fine beadwork on collars and wristbands.

The women wore a blouse of some very brilliant material, bought at the Danish settlement store, usually with a plaid around their necks, a high collar of white leather—rather reminiscent of the high "chokers" of the eighties—embroidered with designs of flowers and leaves, wristlets of white embroidered leather with fur cuff, sometimes a bead necklace and earrings of bone and beads, short, tight-fitting trousers of sealskin. A sort of stocking fits into the boot, the top having heavy crochet or embroidery appliqué. Both the boots and trousers are decorated wih lovely designs in fine leather of brilliant color, usually white, red and black.

Handshake All Round

For headdress, all the hair is combed severely to the top of the head, then made into a large bow, bound with bright blue leather very much like formal Japanese hair dressing. As they walk, this big black bun bobs about in comical fashion. The girls wear their hair parted in the middle and caught into a knot at the nape of the neck or braided and hanging down.

After we had shaken hands all round, we were invited into their houses. These have one fair-sized room, bare of furniture except a large platform used for a bed, an iron stove, burning coal, which is found in the neighboring hills, a few pots and pans, sometimes a small mirror and a few bright-colored prints stuck up on the walls. In the wooden houses there is a floor of wood, in the earth huts, hard beaten-down earth. All round the outside one tries not to step on heaps of refuse, old bones, old rags and pieces of blubber, together with innumerable ill-conditioned dogs. At a little distance from the door is built a rude rack of driftwood on which hang rifles, harpoons and drying blubber, or the boots of the family, and on top the kayaks are placed to be safe from the marauding hordes of dogs.

We had to visit each house in turn, giving the inevitable handshake, some trifling present and sweet chocolate to the children. In each instance a generous return was made in spite of our remonstrances. A cheap bead necklace was returned by a beautifully made knife with walrus handle. Pretty bead bracelets were sewed onto our wrists with fine sinew, which was greased by being rubbed briskly against the cheek of the seamstress. An old pair of knickerbockers and plaid waistcoat of my husband's made such a hit that the whole colony had to come and admire.

Treat for Housewives

When we had made our rounds and were ready to return to the ship, we were accompanied by at least half the colony, for they had been invited to go back to Scoresby with us for church on Sunday. In summer the women cannot get to church at all, as no woman ever travels in a kayak. Only when they can use their sledges can they go. This therefore was a great treat and was greeted with beaming smiles and giggles as women and children and many a papoose joined our party—all dressed in their best with gay colors, their elaborate headdresses protected by bright cotton handkerchiefs we had brought them. Such a sight was our ship—Eskimos all over it, their bundles stacked against the engine room, mothers nursing their babies on the deck, men whittling out souvenirs for us, seven kayaks safely stored on the fore deck. There was the happy atmosphere of a lot of enthusiastic children having a glorious adventure.

After the service we were invited into the Manse where refreshments were served with delicious little cakes and sweet breads, a pleasant Scandinavian custom new to us.

These people have real Christian virtues—honest, kind, sharing everything with each other, cheerful and friendly. Give them a mere box of crackers and it will be divided down to the last crumb with the greatest exactitude.

Evening came and, as we were sailing in the morning we had to collect our charges and return them to their homes, so once again the funny little people swarmed aboard. As it was cold, they all went down into the engine room where there was a comfortable place into which they all snuggled, giggling and laughing and delighting in some mandolin music one of the boys provided for their entertainment, making a picture only a Rembrandt could have done justice to—the fitful firelight catching up a gleam from a bright bead or brighter embroidery, making purple high lights on shining black hair and ruddy responses from round coffee-colored cheeks; the heavy beams and timbers of our stout old whaler forming a fitting frame for a never-to-be-forgotten Greenland picture.

Farewell to Eskimos

When we reached the settlement it was about 4 in the morning and the arctic night was dim, a wonderful sunset, prediction of long, long darkness, was glowing in the West. As our friends departed, the swift, lithe kayaks went gliding over the translucent water, the motorboat filled to overflowing with the women and children, the great black shadow of our own ship stretching almost to the shore, where the little sod huts stood out against the bleak hill sides. As soon as the men had beached their kayaks, there was a flash. Every rifle fired. Our deep-throated whistle sounded the three of a return salute and we were off.

Cold Beauty of Greenland's Winter Relents in Summer

Upper Left—Ewing Galloway. Upper Right—Courtesy of the Danish State Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Lower—Keystone-Underwood

TYPICAL SCENES OF ARCTIC COAST

Upper Left—Icebound Under Beetling Cliffs. To the Right—Lookout Sights a Snow-Clad Island. Below—Fishing Village Store, Typical of Those Encountered by the Boyd Expedition.

Lions Protected From Tourists In South African National Park

Rule Prohibits Visitors From Frightening Animals in Kruger Game Preserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa — Several young men have been publicly rebuked for frightening a family of lions in the Kruger National Park, South Africa's great natural game reserve.

This is the first step in a campaign to enforce the regulations of the park. There has been a great rush of tourists this winter, and some of them have disobeyed the rule which forbids visitors to leave their motorcars and walk toward the game.

These young men were fortunate enough to see a family of lions sunning themselves at the roadside. The young men were seen to leave their motorcars and walk toward the lions. They waved their handkerchiefs at the animals and shouted "Voetsak" (a South African term which is used to frighten dogs). The lions became restive and the young men dashed for their car. The lions also took to their heels—in the opposite direction—and other visitors were thus deprived of seeing them.

Almost every known variety of game flourishes in the park. The animals seem to know they are protected and are amazingly tame. They are quite accustomed to the sight of the motorcars in which tourists drive through the reserve and they very rarely move from the roadside when one passes. Occasionally a lion is encountered in the road. He usually makes way for a car at once but sometimes a gentle toot on the horn is needed to remind him.

This winter there has been an average of 600 people a day passing through the park. Many of the animals have young which are to be seen frolicking about. Giraffe and antelope are particularly abundant.

The authorities are determined to see that the regulations are enforced. The park is being kept as natural as possible, and it is thought that if the animals learn to associate motorcars with human beings they will inevitably dash for shelter the moment a car approaches. If that happens the park will fail in its purpose.

Hearings Open On Federal Barges On Mississippi

SOUTH BEND, Aug. 23 (AP)—Complaints of railroads and shippers that government operation of Mississippi River barge lines constituted unfair competition with private business filled the record, as the Shannon Congressional Committee went ahead with hearings here today. Six witnesses testified yesterday and 30 others awaited a chance to appear during the four days remaining.

Mr. L. E. Banta, traffic manager of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and adviser to the Ohio Valley Shippers Association, said reported losses of $6,000,000 through government operation of the barge lines from 1928 to 1929 had been estimated to result in taxpayers during the period paying 41 cents a ton on all freight carried on the lines.

Mr. Banta told the committee, headed by Representative Joseph B. Shannon of Kansas City, Mo., that "private carriers can no better cope with unlimited government backing and unbusinesslike practices than can the grain trade exist under similar conditions. . . . The Government should admit defeat and retire, charging off its $750,000,000 to experience."

Objections of rail lines were presented by Mr. Bruce E. Dwinell of Chicago, general solicitor for the Rock Island Railroad. Mr. Porter R. Leach of Chicago, spokesman for the Federation of American Business, cited 94 instances in which he alleged the Government competed with private enterprises.

CHILE SETS ELECTION DATE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 23 (AP)—A government decree was issued yesterday setting Oct. 30 as the date for election of a constitutional Congress. It stipulated that the Congress shall fix a date for the election of a President. Chile at present is under a junta government headed by Carlos Davila.

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EDUCATIONAL

Patient Explaining

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT IS only when one pauses to think of what leads to wrongdoing that he perceives how illogical and useless is the practice of blaming or scolding children in the effort to correct their faults," a wise mother remarked.

"Throughout life, everyone acts under all circumstances according to the best of his lights to secure the things he regards of value—usually happiness, satisfaction and well-being. Wrong actions proceed from mistaken notions as to what are the best means to employ to secure these ideals. The child who tells falsehoods does so because he has a mistaken conception of the best means to gain what he desires. Adolescents who go to excesses of conduct do so not because they willfully yearn to do wrong, but because they have a blurred vision of which way happiness lies.

"One's understanding of the standards of true happiness are the beacon lights of guidance through life's seas. If these lights are dim, which course of procedure is more likely to brighten them—blame and punishment, the reason for which is most likely not understood, or careful and patient explanation of the reasons why the thing the child has done will cause not happiness, but pain?

To Talk It Over Quietly

"John, aged nine, pilfers money from his mother's purse. His father, in righteous anger and dismay, may tell him merely that stealing is wrong, and give him a whipping. Now, telling a person that an act is wrong without telling him why it is wrong is as futile as describing the glories of a sunset to one blind from birth. What basic understanding of the working of life's laws may John be expected to derive from a whipping?

"Let that father sit down quietly with his son as with a friend who faces a problem whose conditions he does not understand. Let him explain as best he may the picture of the world of men, where the priceless possession that no money nor tears may buy is character and good repute. Let him make vivid to the lad how the first overcoming of temptation makes the second much easier. Let him tell of men whose careers have been ruined and the lives of their dear ones blighted by crimes whose beginnings were far back when they were boys, taking money from their mother's drawer because they did not understand. Let him strive to make grippingly, convincingly clear how no happiness, only harm and disaster can result from stealing.

"A friend of ours had a lad in his teens who was undependable. He was invariably late for appointments. He would promise solemnly to wash the car or mow the lawn, and then fail to do so. After assuring his mother that he would stop at the store and bring home the roast on the way from school, he would completely forget the errand.

"The father of this boy did not scold him, never censured. Time after time, without impatience, he talked with him, gently, lovingly, painting the picture of the inconvenience to others which he had caused by his failures. He reminded him of the things which men look for in other men to honor and respect, of the standards which make men worthy of trust and esteem, of the loss which he suffered in self-respect and the regard of others when he made his word worthless. He led the boy to see that in each instance when he had failed to keep his agreement, he had done so because of some other thing which at the moment seemed more important—in other words, which promised greater rewards of satisfaction. Whereas the results of the habit he was establishing must inevitably be lasting harm to himself out of all proportion to the temporary satisfactions which he had enjoyed.

In the End, Fruit

"And in the end, his efforts bore the fruit he had hoped for. At seventeen, his son's word, once given, is dependable as the day. He has a deep and meticulous regard for his promises. Would scolding and punishment have achieved the results gained by this implanting in him, not a fear of wrongdoing, but a love of the right for its own sake and for the sake of its lasting rewards?

"To be sure, this way of reasoning, of talking things over with a child, time after time, of enduring failure after failure while the ideas you are striving to impress are gathering root, is slow and sometimes tedious. A child might react more quickly to the fear of censure and punishment. You would get what appears to be results while the field of the patient husbandsman still fails to show a single growing shoot. But parents who, in applying these means, dream that they are establishing character, are more self-deceived than those who buy wild-cat stocks. All true building is a slow, invisible process of accretion, bit by bit. Only flashy, unsubstantial edifices, prey to the first gale, can be tossed together over night. In the end, it is the patient, understanding architect who is content to wait and trust who sees his finished product emerge at last, foursquare and firm, and knows that it is good.

"When my child errs, I do not say: 'You have done wrong. I shall punish you.' I say: 'You are mistaken. I will show you'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Photopress, London

The Captain of Mill Hill School, London, Eng., Pointing Out Objects of Interest to German Boys Attending This English Summer School.

British Public Schoolboys Run Summer School

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A WIDE, low kitchen with caldrons bubbling above a red coal fire and sending forth an odor pleasantly suggestive of good things. Great enamel basins, deep in hot water, from which dishes emerge rapidly to be seized and rubbed, still steaming, and piled high upon a center table by a group of exceedingly active young people in shirt sleeves.

Because their period of orderly work lasts only for one day, the boys have preferred to "fall in anywhere" rather than trouble themselves with the organization of a methodical "team." They have accomplished the matter with a good deal of amusement to themselves, since the washing of dishes is no more in their line than is waiting at table or the making of beds—all of which domestic duties they have been called upon to perform.

At the sight of visitors, one of the workers detaches himself from the others. He rubs his bare arms. His face is beaming. This—and he turns to the vigorous group with pride—this is an example of "international washing-up" in which a fatigue party composed of British, French, German and Danish boys are taking their share. The fatigue party belongs to the first international summer school, organized by the boys and masters of a British public school.

Mill Hill is a well-chosen center for such an experiment. Lying in wooded country on the outskirts of London, and therefore easily reached from the continent, the old school—which was for some 125 years the only international public school in England—possesses an air of friendliness and hospitality, and opens its doors naturally to receive strangers. The boys of four nations who hurry up and down its wide corridors and assemble for lectures and games in the great halls, are easily at home.

The beaming worker of the kitchen explains that he is "host" to his particular group, which consists of mixed nationalities to the number of nine, and inhabits one of the school dormitories. Every group has an English "host," and the summer school numbers 10 groups, with some 120 boys and 17 masters—eight of whom are British, and nine from other countries.

Each group takes upon itself the nature of a team. Each challenges other groups to compete in matters of sport. Each is struggling to produce a short dramatic performance, in which the various players shall speak in a language which is not their own. And each undertakes orderly duty for one day of the fortnight during which the school lasts and, when on duty, rises at 6:30 a. m. and retires at 11:30 p. m., during which lengthy period it accomplishes everything in the way of domestic work on behalf of the entire gathering. This means, as the "host" explains, that nothing is paid out for service, except in the case of the single chef who has been especially hired for the occasion. Even the regular school butler has offered his assistance "in case the young gentlemen might not know exactly how things should be done," and has arrived upon the scene announcing the fact that he has come "free of charge."

Days at the summer school are occupied fully. In the mornings there are lectures provided in turn by each participating country. In the afternoons there are excursions to places of historic interest, to museums, and art galleries, factories, and cinemas. In the evenings there are games and sing-songs.

Mill Hill has been the home of many good things. The "host" explains that the famous Oxford English Dictionary was begun here by one of the school masters; that Dr. Weymouth, the author of the "New Testament in Modern Speech" was a former headmaster; that the honor of doing more than any other person toward the founding of the Royal Society of Teachers belonged to still another headmaster, Sir John McClure.

But the "host" does not think that any honor could be greater than that of bringing together, for the first time, boys who, before long, must meet one another in commercial negotiations and political negotiations across national barriers which are appreciably lower because of early international friendships.

Observation on a Trip

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALONG motor trip with children need not be the restless affair that it is sometimes believed to be. It can, instead, be a period when family relationships are bound closer, when each member of the family learns valuable lessons about contributing his part to the general fund of entertainment, when resourcefulness, originality, the sense of observation, as well as appreciation of beauty are developed—especially in the children of the family.

On a recent trip where the first three days were across hot, flat and supposedly uninteresting country—a time to try resourcefulness and dispositions—our family had the most delightful and amusing time in its history. To begin with, we always consider the going as much a part of our vacation as the period after we arrive; in other words, we do not take the trip just in order to get "there," but feel that each little town through which we go, each river over which we pass, each new happening that we observe contains the elements of romance—if we can only see them. It is amazing how often we do see it when we are looking for it.

On a former motor trip I had observed that the tallest member of the family sometimes saw little interesting things that others in the party failed to see, so on this trip I suggested that everyone who wanted to do it take a cushion on which to sit, so that he would be raised higher in the seat. The children not only found this comfortable but felt, more or less unconsciously, that it put them on an equality with the adults of the party as they were, thus enabled to see everything on the road.

We decided, before leaving home, that we would keep a sentence record of the things we saw that we considered either interesting or unusual. We decided to do it by sentences because anything in the form of a diary usually seems such a big task for children; also, this was to be more a record of observations than a history of the trip. (That was kept elsewhere.) Learning to observe and appreciate the little things around them adds more to the pleasure and contentment of children than any other one thing, I believe. Some of the sentences from this book—the record was made by an 11-year-old girl—taken at random are these:

A country school yard filled with sunflowers, instead of children.

Two little turtles floating on a log down a rapid stream.

A scarlet-tanager in a field of corn.

A blacksmith at work over a forge. The ring of his anvil was like music.

A newly threshed straw stack covered with white chickens "gleaning" their food.

A lonely hitch-hiker walking along a dusty road bravely playing a harmonica.

We crossed the Arkansas River six times in one day. The first two times it was almost dry, then it was full of water—almost overflowing its banks. There had been a big storm up the river a few miles.

Just as we crossed a long bridge we saw lots of men and boys fishing driftwood out of the river. They lassoed it and pulled it in to shore. They were going to burn it in their cook stoves.

Soft green moss growing on the sides of tree trunks.

Miles of refrigerator cars on the sidings in the melon country waiting for the melon harvest.

Thousands of blue flowers on a morning-glory vine growing all over the base of a windmill.

Most of these are little things that usually go unnoted, but as they were recorded in the book they became topics for family conversation and whatever information any of the family had about the subject was given and discussed. They serve, too, when the trip is over as a quick reminder of the incidents of which each is a high point.

During the first half day of this trip the children's attention had to be directed to these simple but often beautiful things, but after that they noticed them before the adult members of the family were aware of them, and during the remaining weeks of the trip their powers of observation and their quick sense of appreciation made of the trip a delightful as well as an educational period for all concerned. E. R. J.

A Free School of Civic Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn.

A FREE School of Civic Education conducted here this summer as an experiment was so successful that it is expected to become an annual institution. Organized for the constructive teaching of worthy government, the school was conceived by Miss Katherine Seymour Day, a descendant of Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, and of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle's Tom Cabin," in whose home she now resides. Miss Day is president of the Friends of Hartford, a voluntary society devoted to civic betterment which sponsored and financed the school.

Unique in conception, the School of Civic Education was so practical and graphic in its plan of study that in the brief course of three weeks—during which period three-hour sessions were held daily—the nearly 100 persons who attended covered as much ground as the college student does in a semester. In place of the study of textbooks, charters and ordinances, generally associated with courses in government, there were substituted lectures by municipal officials, educational authorities and other community leaders.

Prof. Edward Humphrey, head of the Trinity College department of history and political science, contributed to the course general discussions of civic government. His assistant, Dr. Charles J. Rohr, was another member of the faculty, as were also Mr. Sigmund Adler and Mr. Fred C. Davis, both of the teaching force of the Hartford Public High School, where the summer school was conducted.

The school was divided into junior and senior groups, Mr. Adler conducting a class of students over 18 years of age, and Mr. Davis being in charge of all under that age. The age division was the only one in the school, and persons of all ages, training and aptitudes were admitted without charge.

The regular faculty took charge of classes for the second hour of each session; the visiting lecturers were heard during the first and third. Subjects discussed included the following: City budgets, welfare work, fire and police protection, early history and types of city governments. The curriculum also included visits to the Municipal Building, where Mayor William J. Rankin, in his executive chambers, addressed the students on special problems of the year. The school also attended an important meeting of the board of finance.

After attending that meeting, one member of the school's student body wrote, "Never again will the newspaper accounts of future proceedings of this body meet our swiftly scanning glance; we have read the first (for us) chapter of a story which we shall follow with breathless interest. At first, it seemed as though we were at a play; now the more usual sights of our daily round seem less real than the executive chamber of our city government."

Another major activity was an essay contest in which all students participated. Essays of from 1000 to 1500 words were submitted on such approved subjects as the following: "What Constitutes Good Citizenship?"; "The Schools of Hartford"; and "Suggested Changes and Methods of Securing Them for the Betterment of the Municipal Government of Hartford." Three cash prizes will be awarded to winners in both the senior and junior groups at a special meeting of the Friends of Hartford to be held in October.

A final example of the zeal of the class was the drawing up of a petition which was presented to Mayor Rankin. It embodied conclusions reached by them from their study of Hartford's need of economy, and suggestions for new city policies.

Commencement exercises of the School of Civic Education were conducted at Trinity College along the lines of college graduation exercises. Those completing the course were addressed by leaders of community thought, sang their class song (written by a member of the school) and enjoyed a carillon service. They then received their certificates, which were designed by Miss Inez Temple, Hartford artist, who was a member of the class.

Applying both to the purposes of the Friends of Hartford as a society and to their school of civic education, the legend on the certificates reads: "For preservation of the worthy traditions of our city's past. For the maintenance of high endeavor in our city's present. For inspiration toward noble creation in our city's future."

The Parent

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Dear Friends:

A recent Parent column presents two letters which appeal to me especially in that they concern children of the teen-age group. I have three children in their teens, and three more almost there.

So far, my daughters have not come in contact with the drink temptation, and they seem to regard smoking as a dirty habit entirely without allure. Happily, a physical and mental daintiness seems natural to them; goodness and decency seem to satisfy them. My prayer is that they are now developing habits and establishing standards which will protect them after they have left the shelter of home. Sheltered they are, but not kept in ignorance of the seeming evils they will meet in the future, nor those which are trying to rub elbows with them now. Innocence and ignorance are by no means synonmous terms.

We live in a very "wet" locality, and my son has seen much of the lawlessness all about us. He well knows where he might get liquor if he wished to, and has more than once been urged to accept it. But being a lad of average intelligence, he can see the pernicious effects of this illicit traffic, and is convinced that no man of good common sense should indulge in or mingle with it in any way. He seems to share with his sisters the innate cleanliness of mind which I am sure is the natural heritage of every child—a cleanliness which needs only the encouragement of right home conditions and parental example to make it a dominant influence in young folks' lives. It should not be difficult to teach children whose homes are orderly and law-abiding that drinking alcoholic beverages is not smart and sophisticated, but dangerous, lawless, disgusting, and utterly silly, a total waste of time, money and manhood, as well as an act of gross unpatriotism.

Children in their teens love to think freely and independently. They are eager and hungry for good mental food, and also for spiritual nourishment. Given sympathy and encouragement, they will discuss with their parents any topic under the sun, from the situation in Russia to the fourth dimension and back again. Such conversations afford the parents opportunities to guide and direct, as well as understand the young people in their care. Yet withal, these young people must be helped to see their own limitations—to respect the fact that their parents are older, wiser, and more experienced than they. And logically, it is up to the parents to earn rather than to demand this respect.

The admonition, "Think this over for yourself," is usually more effective than the command, "You must not." If the command is reserved for occasions when it is absolutely necessary, it will be far more effective than if it were used on all occasions. Mistakes and the consequent discomfort and corrections often teach lessons which are never forgotten.

I do not laugh at the contributor who is already loving the daughter-in-law she may have some fifteen years hence. It is none too soon to begin, especially if her son is her only child. And I am sure that this far-seeing mother will gradually lead her son to an understanding of his obligation to this as yet unknown girl. She will endeavor to teach him that cleanliness of thought, decency, unselfishness, as well as personal congeniality and financial competence, are essential to a happy home. Mrs. M. F. J.

* * *

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column is such a joy and inspiration to me in guiding our two small children that I wish to say "thank you" again to all the contributors. It is indeed a privilege to be able to share our helpful experiences with each other.

I am learning more each day that the spirit of fun and play smoothes over many an otherwise rough place in the daily experiences of a small boy and girl. Willing obedience to what is right is one of the jewels of character which most parents are striving for in their children. But how to attain this without anger or force, with its accompanying resentment, is the problem. I wonder if we parents are making enough use of the child's natural love for fun and play. I have found it a marvelous helper.

When our little girl is busily playing with her dolls and seems unwilling to leave them to practice her music, I suggest that she dress them all up and bring them to Orchestra Hall to hear a concert. This never fails to bring a ready response and an inspired practice with such an illustrious audience!

Whenever willful naughtiness or disobedience puts in an appearance, I often say to our little boy, who is the younger, "I wonder where my little boy is? He never talks like that and he always has a smile on his face. Run in the bedroom and see if you can find him. Perhaps he's in the closet or behind the door." He scampers away and invariably comes running back with a big smile on his face, "I found him! Here he is!" To the older child I usually say, "Go into your room, dear, until you find your own happy self." This gives us both time for reflection and the overcoming of anger—which means the victory.

Occasionally children seem unwilling to do what they should when guests are in the house, particularly to go to bed on time. Here again, a happy thought will often solve the difficulty. Such an occasion arose in our home recently and all at once I said, "Let's have a race to the bedroom!"—and we were off!

And so I find that the possibilities of using the spirit of fun and play, as an incentive to obedience, are unlimited. The reason is very simple, they are closely related to love.

Mrs. M. C. L.

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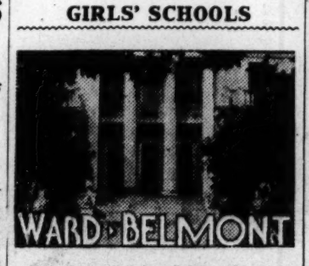

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THE HOME FORUM

Breakfast Al Fresco

THERE is no meal in the day that, eaten out of doors, fails to take on for us the aspect of an adventure. We still find pleasure in sitting on the ground or on the edge of a rock or on the running-board of a car—or anywhere provided there is no roof over our heads—and disposing of our daily rations. The only blight on such a procedure is the occasional presence of some person who does not share our enjoyment. There are those, we freely admit, who, because of a distaste for what Sheila Kaye-Smith calls creepy-crawlies, or because of a contour that forbids their sitting on the ground, should never be forced into picnicking.

As for us in our many years of life together, we have happily eaten out of doors more times than we can remember; but certain instances stand out brightly as special pleasures, and unforgettable. There is the annual neighborhood picnic on the very top of a hill, where the huge ledge that forms the summit (called in Connecticut parlance, a "cobble") is table, seats, and cooking place. Men and women who first attended a "cobble picnic" as little children now bring their own children, and three generations still gather under a midsummer moon for the traditional feast with its accompaniment of wood smoke, crushed pennyroyal, and sweet fern.

There was a highly civilized outdoor supper by a wide brook that flows smoothly between overarching maples at the edge of a lawn. There was a background of roses, a commodious seat for everyone, a loaded tea-wagon brought down from the house, and all the appointments of comfort. On the other hand, there was a lunch, equally blithe, when we two sat under a bridge with our feet in the running water of a brook and ate bread and cheese which one of us had carried in a knapsack three miles up the mountain from a country store.

There have been dinners—many of them—in an old apple orchard on a little upland that slopes away to a cornfield and below that to some woods. It is not ten minutes to a post office, chain stores, filling stations, and all the appurtenances of civilization, but from our chosen spot—if we sit right—there is not a building to be seen. There we have built a fire and cooked corn, fresh pulled from the field close by, or in their season peas, carrots, new potatoes, gathered and prepared on the spot. These have been family parties, with everyone present including Great-Grandmother, and the Man of the House coming up for his noon hour.

An evening meal on the shore of Lake Chocorua, with sky and mountain producing their nightly marvel; a midday picnic under a lone oak at the far edge of a peach farm, with the ripening fruit hung like thousands of little lanterns on the trees; these are special rewards of our open-air hours.

* * *

But of all meals eaten out of doors, breakfast is the best. In that, too, there has been a variety. We have left a motor camp at sun up, driven on a few miles, and found a clean woodsy spot in a forest reservation. We have set out the running-board of the car with milk and berries purchased at a farmhouse. We have had bacon sizzling from a miniature frying-pan, and sat at our ease on the bank by the side of the road with the running-board before us like a table. The air was fresh and piney, a hermit thrush sang deep in the woods, we could leave our meal at any moment to consider the name and family of a flower blooming down the roadside. A passing farmer, having eaten a respectable breakfast at a decent kitchen table, spoke tolerantly to us as to harmless children. From a long way off, a mowing machine whirred faintly. We had nothing to do that had to be done, except to clean up thriftily after our breakfast and put our paper dishes in the barrel so ingratiatingly marked "Please." The peace of that morning was incomparable.

On other mornings we have turned up the flaps of our tent, stepped forth into the checkered light and shade, washed our faces in the St. Lawrence River, and cooked our breakfast on an old wood stove set up with no protection from the weather but an oak tree. We have produced bread and fruit from securely fastened tin boxes, we have brushed away layers of grape leaves and pulled up the butter pail from a cool deep hole dug in a shady spot, we have set our board—literally a board—with blueberries and milk, curls of bacon on slices of bread, and breakfasted thus on an island secure from the morning paper, the telephone, even from postal service. We might have a caller before breakfast was over—someone who had rowed half a mile to borrow a match, or someone else who hailed us without landing to ask if we wanted anything at the store that day; all neighborly, but not too neighborly.

There were breakfasts on a cottage veranda, facing the east, for that way lay the sea, though it was a long, long trail from the kitchen. In the sharp morning air breakfast cooled quickly, but the sparkle of the sea, the passing of the New York boat, the activities of lobster fishermen as we watched them through the field glasses, these were compensations for lukewarm food. This was essentially a woman's meal, for there was no open fire to build, no masculine protests at hot skillet handles.

* * *

Chief among our outdoor breakfasts are those that we have taken close at home, not conforming to a gypsy existence and vacation environment, but deliberately turning our backs on a convenient house and a full larder. These breakfasts came on mornings that summoned us out of doors, mornings too clean and fragrant to be spent inside a house. Then we would repudiate the gas range and the dining table. We would pack the elements of our breakfast in a basket and climb the hill to our favorite spot in the orchard.

We glean about in the fence corners for brushwood and broken twigs, a little damp from dew, and build a fire between two rocks. With some coaxing, the fire finally burns. We set over it from one rock to the other an old iron grate, and on this place our frying pan. Another rock, close to the fire, serves as kitchen table. A larger, flatter rock a little way off is spread for the meal.

Frying bacon mingles its fragrance with ripening August Sweets and new mown hay. A woodchuck, lord of the cornfield, sits on his haunches and bids us be off. Chipmunks chase inquisitively along the fence. A catbird visits us. We have a happy realization that we accord with our surroundings; that a smooth rock still holding a bit of yesterday's warmth is exactly fit to be sat upon, that springy turf is more agreeable to our feet than a board floor, and that no better roof can be found than a blue sky laced with apple branches, that bacon is better for an aroma of wood smoke.

Do not suppose that breakfasting out of doors is all food. In a way, the breakfast is the very least part of breakfasting al fresco. The greater part is the quality of the air, the sparkle of dew, the hill-top feeling, the ineffable freshness of the new day that has called us out. Doubtless, there is also a sense of adventure which holds over from the time when we were little children and considered eating our bread-and-jam sandwiches under the trees to be a treat. Add to this a feeling that there is plenty of time to study the fascinating customs of honey bees, to get acquainted with the minute businesses that are going on in the grasses, and to see all outdoors starting up for the day. Yet breakfasting out of doors without a breakfast is obviously impossible.

Perhaps one reason for the encompassing atmosphere of peace about these outdoor breakfasts lies in the fact that we hardly ever talk. Certainly we feel under no compunction to make conversation. If need be, we ask for another piece of wood or give warning that the cocoa is boiling too fast. If we see a miracle of indigo blue plumage, or a rabbit silently appears upright on the stone wall, we briefly call attention to it. One of us may burst forth in a flash of wisdom pondered over through many minutes of seeming vacancy.

That is fit and proper. If we have something that demands utterance, we utter it. But we do not chatter. Sights and smells strike us keenly enough, more keenly than at any other time, but most often they are like kodak films to be developed later. Each of us holds separate and unspoken communion with earth and air.

W. K. R.

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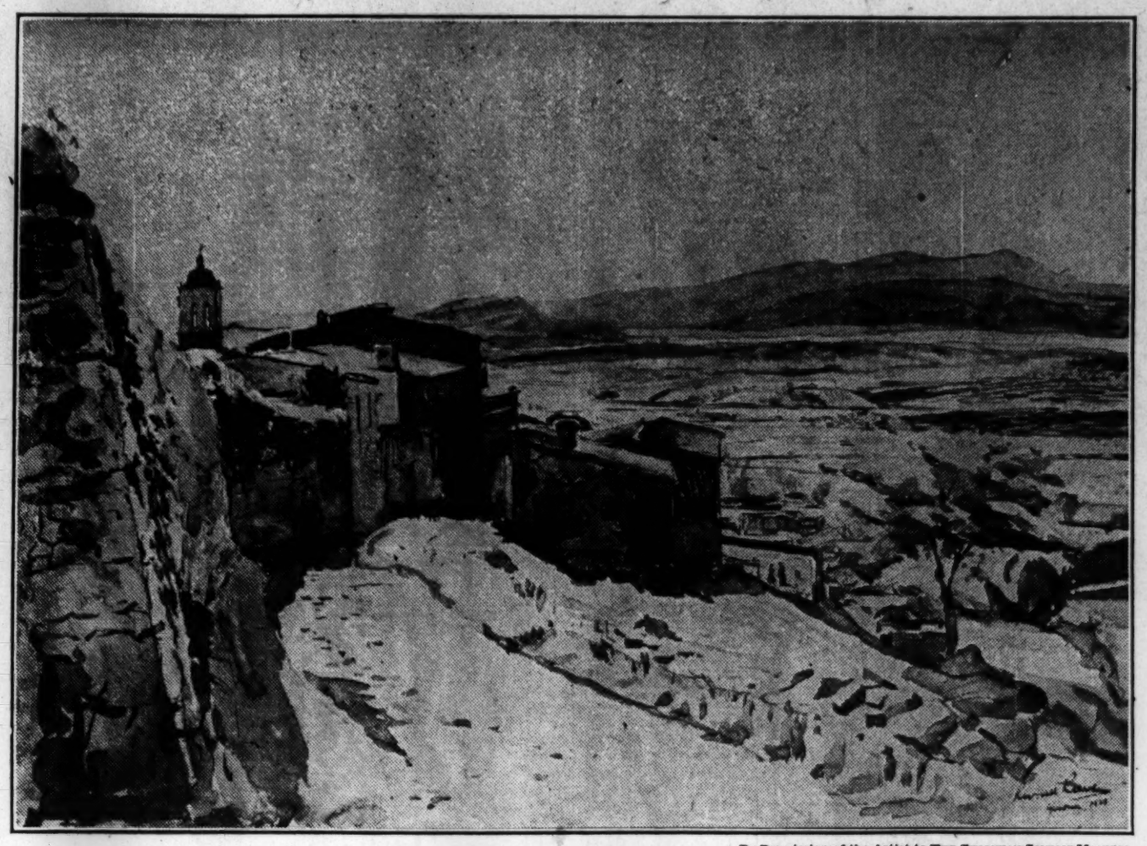

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The Walls of Gerona, Spain: From a Water Color by Russell Reeve

The Last Line

When the crimson of the evening
touches hill and field and lane,
The hermit thrush repeats once
more his tender vesper strain.

Like a fall of silver notes from harp-
strings gifted fingers sweep,
The music hushes vale and glen to
slumber calm and deep.

Three lines are in the poem that the
thrush at twilight sings—
Three lines that hold the beauty of
remembered, happy springs.

He sings the three lines over, but
we wait in vain to hear
The last line's wistful cadence fall-
ing gently on the ear.

And I have guessed the reason, for
our hearts alone can give
The final inner meaning to the days
and years we live.

Three lyric lines the brown thrush
sings as the summer day de-
parts;
The last he leaves for us to fash-
ion from the music in our
hearts!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

There Are No Secrets at Dragør

There is a gravity about the red brick and whitewashed houses of Dragør, a reticence that seems to imply a wish to keep well in the background of this bustling world. Here, people never seem too busy, yet their business is on "great waters," for Dragør is a well-known pilot station. But the port is sufficiently distant from the city of Copenhagen, so that its inhabitants are able to view the busy world without being too much preoccupied by its affairs.

A motley row of old seamen are at all times to be found down by the harbor of the little port; some have retired from their work, others are owners of fishing craft. All have their faces turned seaward, their keen eyes watching all that takes place along the Sound. Great ships stand out to sea, and active little tug boats confidently puff with them; brown and russet sails, which seem to have plucked their colors from the leaves of last year; heavy oil tankers, floundering along their course, and, in contrast to them, sailing vessels imperiously holding on their way—all are under the scrutiny of the watchers on the shore.

In summer, yachts, with tiny hulls and great white sheets of canvas, and little sailing boats, tack to and fro, on pleasure or business. Ashore, the splash of the tide, the clink of a windlass, or the steady beat of a steamship's paddles are heard; and the gaunt high and low water marks provide subjects of conversation and observation to the veterans of the sea by the watch tower.

There are no secrets at Dragør! Nothing can happen but all the inhabitants of the little houses know of it. No radio disturbs these silent mariners who, between sunrise and sundown, gaze across the panoramic bay. The restoration of the two-hundred-fifty-year-old Raadhus (Court House), built in the days when the isle of Amager (Amak) was a Dutch colony, brought no more comment than the remark that: "It will cost a great deal of money!" However, the restoration is to be carried out and the descendants of the Dutch peasants are to have a museum worthy of their little port, in which to house the story of their work as fishermen and seamen, since the days in 1515, when Christian II gave the right to the island to a hundred or so Dutch peasants.

When the shadows begin to lengthen, a procession of geese waddles slowly along the sea front and through the narrow streets. This is the signal to the grizzled mariners that it is supper time; and, as the geese drop out of line, like trained soldiers, upon reaching their quarters, the veterans prepare to make a move homeward.

THE morning is one of June's best. The sun is high, but not unbearably hot, and the air is soft and fragrant. There is a minimum of shadow, for the sun beats directly upon the house and treetops. The edge of Gerona city is depicted here with its mauve-shadowed walls rising cliff-like on the gentle slopes of the Hill of the Capucine. The sense of stability and solidity gains emphasis where these primitive buildings are thrown into sharp relief. This view is identifiable by the outlines of the belfry of the Cathedral of San Pedro towering above the cottage roofs, otherwise the scene would have little to distinguish it from many another in Spain.

The valley, extending to the clear blue Pyrenees some miles yonder, is typical of the blonde landscape of the country. The sun changes the greenery to amber and amethyst, and the roads, red roofs and rocks become shades of ochre and pink. This is truly the province of the Impressionist, since all form seems to turn vaporously into myriads of color spots calling for the now familiar style of divisionism, or broken color in paint. To the sensitive eye, it is impossible to see fixed shades of color, owing to the vibration of light and atmosphere. A gray stone wall in shadow may have in turn blues, pinks, mauves, yellows and greens; therefore it can only be painted as these are felt. A distant whitewashed dwelling may, in the sunshine, take on the changes of an opalescent stone.

The artist works joyously and gratefully under these delightful conditions. All is peace about him; no group of people is there to distract his attention. Occasionally a solitary figure will pass by with no more than a polite "Buenos Dias." The bells of the churches speak from time to time throughout the morning, but they offer music unfamiliar to the Englishman, and they keep alive the "feel" of foreign atmosphere, as do the large and gorgeous dragonflies, swallowtail butterflies, and lizards which elude the eye continuously.

A sound like the rustling of a rake in dry, pebbly soil touches the ear from time to time. The artist investigates during a moment's rest; and there, behind the creeper-covered wall, a swarthy little man, wearing a vivid blue blouse tied at the waist with a crimson sash, is at work in a kitchen garden. The local children happen to be at school, otherwise the artist would not be spared so much solitude; for, once having spotted an artist in the neighborhood, they are soon upon his track. Painters have a curious affinity for Spanish children. The writer assured himself that he would work on a particular occasion, unseen by a single child. This was at a spot some considerable walk beyond a village, away up on a mountain side where a small secluded ledge served as a seat. Sure enough, it was not long before the boys began to appear, and they climbed, yes, like toads, over the boulders until they could get a view of the picture. Here they remained, eating their hunks of bread and green peppers, until the job was finished.

Midsummer Dreams

There is a tall white weed growing
at the top of this sand hill:
In the grass
It is very still.

It lifts its heavy bracts of flattened
bloom
Against the sky
Hazily grey with brume.

Out over yonder boats pass
And the swallows
Flatten themselves on the grass.

The lake is silvering beneath the
heat.
The wind's feet
Touch lazily each crest,
Like white gulls slow flapping
To windward.

One rose white cloud slowly disen-
gages, loosening itself,
And stands
Above the larkspur-coloured water:
Like Dione's daughter
Braiding up her wet hair with her
pale hands.

The moon puts out her face at a rift
between the trees
Which do not lift one drooping leaf,
this night of June.
There is no lazy breeze to set them
clashing adrift.
Thin gleams of silver rise and break
in the air,
Fireflies—here and there.

Forest of blue masses suddenly quiv-
ering with rapid points of
white,
Are the forests beneath the sea
where no breeze passes
As still as you to-night?

The moon puts out her face at a rift
between the trees;
Through my window, the bed cut
evenly with diagonal shafts of
light,
Is a boat rocking out adrift.

Under it bend the silver tips of the
dark blue coral trees,
And fireflies like glass fish
Drift and ripple upwards in the
breeze. . . .

—JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in "Goblins and Pagodas."

Geistesgegenwart

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Fähigkeit, in einer Notlage schnell und einsichtsvoll zu handeln, wird im menschlichen Leben oft Geistesgegenwart genannt. Es herrscht jedoch allgemein der Glaube, daß diese wünschenswerte Eigenschaft nur einigen Menschen eigen sei, weniger Glücklichen dagegen fehle, nicht durch eigenes Verschulden, sondern einfach, weil in ihrem Charakter schnelles Denken eben zu fehlen scheint.

Der Glaube an Glück, Zufall und ererbte Züge findet in der Christlichen Wissenschaft keine Stütze. In ihrem großen Buche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" spricht Mrs. Eddy wiederholt von Gott als „dem Gemüt". Sie bezeichnet Ihn ferner als den unendlichen, allgegenwärtigen Schöpfer, den Geist; und sie kommt zu dem Schluß, daß, da Gott der Geist ist, Seine Schöpfung an Seiner Art teilhaben und rein geistig sein muß. So kann man sehen und beweisen, daß, da Gott der Geist oder das Gemüt ist und allgegenwärtig ist, der Mensch, die von Gott, seinem Schöpfer und Ursprung, unzertrennliche Idee oder Widerspiegelung Gottes, nichts Unvollständiges bekunden kann. Es gibt also, streng genommen, keine Abwesenheit des Geistes; denn der Mensch ist immer in der Gegenwart Gottes, des einen und einzigen Gemüts.

Scheint diese Lehre übersinnlich? Sie ist nichtsdestoweniger äußerst anwendbar und beweisbar; denn die beständige Erkenntnis, daß die Allgegenwart Gottes das Gemüt oder die Intelligenz ist, erweist sich unter allen widrigen Umständen als gegenwärtige Hilfe. Man mache sich nur klar, daß das allwissende Gemüt durch Seine Schöpfung beständig Gottes Liebe, Intelligenz und Macht bekundet; daß diese Eigenschaften Gottes als Güte, Fähigkeit, Scharfsinn, Erkenntnisgabe oder überhaupt jede gute Eigenschaft ins menschliche Leben übertragen werden können, und man wird finden, daß man viel fähiger ist, nützliche Arbeit zu leisten. Man wird auch entdecken, daß gewohnheitsmäßiges Denken in dieser Richtung einen befähigt, jedem plötzlichen Notfall oder Ruf ohne Hast oder Furcht gerecht zu werden, weil man sich angewöhnt hat, wahrhaft in der Gegenwart Gottes zu weilen. Diese Gesinnung äußert sich in Geistesgegenwart, wie die Menschen es nennen, oder der Fähigkeit, Herr jeder Lage zu sein.

Wir können in der Bibel getrost Licht und Führung suchen und werden dabei finden, daß sie die Lehren der vollständig auf die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel gegründeten Christlichen Wissenschaft bestätigt. Aus dem Bibelbericht über die Arbeit Nehemias beim Wiederaufbau der Mauern Jerusalems geht hervor, daß er in jeder Schwierigkeit Gottes Nähe und Zugänglichkeit klar erkannte. Immer wieder finden wir, daß er sich augenblicklich an das göttliche Gemüt wandte; und es ist beachtenswert, daß er nicht auf eine „gelegenere Zeit" wartete, um zu beten, sondern so oft er sich fürchtete oder im Zweifel oder mutlos war, auf der Stelle zu seinem Gott betete und in seiner Erhörung stets die Lösung seiner Schwierigkeit fand. Gleichviel wie schlau seine Feinde ihre Verschwörungen auch anzettelten oder ihre Pläne verbargen, seine Erkenntnis der Gegenwart des Gemüts, Gottes, versagte nie; und selbst als er ihnen antwortete, wurde die versteckte Falle aufgedeckt. Sich in das Buch Nehemia vertiefen ist sehr wertvoll; denn auf den verhältnismäßig wenig Seiten ist das Vorgehen des Bösen oder des Irrtums mit großer Klarheit dargelegt. Der Christ von heute hat denselben Vorwänden des Irrtums zu begegnen; aber durch unablässiges Vertrauen auf die Gegenwart Gottes und beständiges Erkennen dieser Gegenwart kann er wie Nehemia ihnen entgegentreten. Nehemias einfaches Vertrauen und sein unwillkürlich erleuchteter Glaube an Gott siegten über Drohungen, Hohn, Einschüchterung, Mißverständnis und List; und wo Vertrauen und Glaube sich bekunden, haben sie heute dasselbe Ergebnis.

Durch ein klares Verständnis der Verfügbarkeit rechten Denkens können wir noch eine andere Schwierigkeit überwinden. Oft hört man sagen: „Ich bin so zerstreut", oder: „Das tat ich in der Zerstreuung". Durch Festhalten und Behaupten der Tatsache, daß Gott das eine immer gegenwärtige Gemüt ist, und durch die Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch kraft seiner Gottessohnschaft die göttliche Intelligenz widerspiegelt, kann eine solche Schwäche beseitigt werden; denn sie hat keine wirkliche Grundlage, kein wirkliches Dasein.

Gott kennt weder Zeit noch Alter, und Zeit und Alter können kein Gesetz für Seine Kinder werden. Im göttlichen Gemüt gibt es keine Leere, keine Geistesverdunkelung oder -abwesenheit. In dem Maße, wie wir wahrhaft bestrebt sind, die Mahnung des Apostels zu befolgen: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnet, wie Jesus Christus auch war", werden wir finden, daß Erscheinungsformen begrenzten, unfortschrittlichen und einschränkenden Denkens allmählich aus unserem Bewußtsein verschwinden. Wir müssen Geduld und das tiefe Verlangen haben, das göttliche Gemüt wirklich regieren zu lassen und starre Denkgewohnheiten aufzugeben, an denen wir in der Meinung, daß wir sie nicht ändern können, vielleicht jahrelang festgehalten haben. Aber der Lohn ist sicher, wenn wir bei unserem Streben ehrlich beharren.

Mrs. Eddy gibt uns auf Seite 82 in "Miscellaneous Writings" die herrliche Erklärung: „Das unsterbliche Gemüt ist Gott, das unsterbliche Gute, in dem wir leben, weben und sind', wie die Heilige Schrift sagt. Dieses Gemüt ist somit nicht dem Wachstum, der Veränderung oder der Verringerung unterworfen, sondern es ist die göttliche Intelligenz oder das Prinzip alles wirklichen Seins und erhält den Menschen immerdar in dem ebenmäßigen Kreislauf sich entfaltenden Segens als lebendigen Zeugen und immerwährende Idee des unerschöpflich Guten".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Presence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN experience the ability to act promptly and intelligently in an emergency is frequently described as presence of mind. This desirable quality is, however, generally regarded as being possessed by some individuals but lacking in others less fortunate, not through any fault of their own, but simply because mental alertness appears to be in some way missing from their character.

Beliefs of luck, chance, and inherited traits find no credence in Christian Science. In her great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy repeatedly speaks of God as "Mind." She further defines Him as the infinite, omnipresent creator, Spirit; and she proceeds to the conclusion that, since God is Spirit, His creation must partake of His nature and be wholly spiritual. Thus it may be seen and proved that since God is Spirit or Mind and omnipresent, man, His idea or reflection, inseparable from God as his creator or source, can manifest no incompleteness. There is, then, speaking absolutely, no such thing as absence of Mind; for man is always in the presence of God, the one and only Mind.

Does this teaching seem transcendental? It is nevertheless extremely practical and provable, for the constant recognition of the omnipresence of God as Mind or intelligence will be found a very present help in every untoward circumstance. Let one but realize that the all-knowing Mind is continually manifesting His love, intelligence, and power through His creation; that these attributes of God can be translated into human experience as loving-kindness, ability, acumen, discernment, or indeed any good quality, and he will find that his capacity for useful work is greatly enhanced. He will also discover that habitual thinking along this line will enable him to meet any sudden emergency or call without haste or fear, because he has accustomed himself truly to dwell in the presence of God; and this attitude of thought will be externalized in what is humanly called presence of mind, or ability to be in command of any given situation.

We can safely turn to the Bible for light and guidance; and in doing so we shall find that it confirms the teachings of Christian Science, which are based squarely on the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. The account given in its pages of the work of Nehemiah in rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem shows that he realized clearly the nearness and availability of God in every difficulty. Again and again we find this instantaneous turning to the divine Mind; and it is noteworthy that he did not wait for a more "convenient season" in which to pray, but that whenever he was afraid, or in doubt or discouraged, he there and then prayed to his God, and always found in his answer the solution of his difficulty. No matter how astutely his enemies laid their plots or hid their designs, his knowledge of the presence of Mind, God, never failed; and even as he answered them, the hidden trap was laid bare. A study of the book of Nehemiah is very valuable, for in its comparatively few pages the methods of evil or error are set forth with great clarity. The same arguments of error meet the Christian of today, and constant reliance on and recognition of the presence of God will enable him to meet them even as did Nehemiah. Threats, ridicule, intimidation, misunderstanding, and craft were all overthrown by the simplicity of his trust and the spontaneity of his illumined faith in God; and these will bring the same result now wherever they are manifested.

Through a clear understanding of the availability of right thinking we are enabled to overcome another difficulty. Quite frequently it is said, "I am so absent-minded," or, "I did that through absence of mind." By adhering to and declaring the fact of the one ever present Mind, God, and realizing that man, by virtue of sonship with Him, reflects divine intelligence, such a failing can be eliminated, for it has no real basis or existence.

God knows neither time nor age; nor can these be made a law for His children. In divine Mind there is no vacuity, no mental obscuration or absentness; and as we truly strive to obey the apostle's admonition, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus," we shall find, bit by bit, phases of limited, unprogressive, and restrictive thinking vanishing from our consciousness. Patience is needed, and a deep desire really to let divine Mind govern, and to give up cramped habits of thought which we may have accepted for years as being beyond our power to change; but the reward is sure if we honestly persevere in the effort.

On page 82 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has made the following glorious statement: "Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being.' This Mind, then, is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

This County of Yorkshire

More and more I began to marvel at this county of Yorkshire, and how, at nearly all these casual camps, I had pitched on some historic ground surrounded with an immense natural beauty. Here, at Helmsley, was the history as usual, a castle Duncombe Park, and the glimmerings of peasant survival, and I had only to walk out of the tent, climb a fence, and I was in a green, sequestered dale, walking a broad, level mead, watered by a burbling stream, and enclosed with inviting woods, and steep, green pastures. It was of unsurpassable loveliness, a dale for poets and fairies, and it went on for miles, until its footpath leads round to the amazing climax of Rievaulx, and that high, grassy terrace from which you look down through the woods to the shattered Abbey, in the wooded valley below, and over the valley to what must be one of the greatest and grandest scenes in this lovely county. . . .

The round mounted, the hedges lowered, and the green verge by the road widened. The hedges disappeared, and below the road lay distant fields and rising woods, and the vision of a far-away blue valley, a calm, inviting way through the grim, bare hills. The verge became a veritable common, bright with blue harebells, with shaggy sheep wandering in the grass and bracken. A grey farm appeared, with a few concave fields below, and a wood on the hillside, primæval in its silence and remoteness. To round the crest of the hill was to look down suddenly on the roofs of the village, to see the cottages scattered oddly about the green in this sheltered "Hole" of the enfolding hills. There were larch woods, abrupt nabs of hill, trees and pastures, and running streams; it was a last romantic flourish on the part of nature, before going out to the barren moors, which rose, purple with heather, to the north of the village. Yorkshire had done the trick again; once more it was the perfect scene, and filled with its beauty, I descended the hill. . . .

There was the trip to another village, Appleton-le-Moor, when it rained, and after inspecting the schoolroom, undergoing a spring cleaning, we lured the audience out to the village institute, which was half full of billiard table, but the audience squashed in and stood on one another's toes in the doorway. And after it was a thrilling walk back over the moors in the dark, where, when I walked, there was only the sound of my own footsteps, and when I stood still only the tinkling of unseen brooks in the night, and a soft wind sighing over the dark, vague moorlands.

North of Hutton-le-Hole are these never ending moors, vast undulating stretches of heather, broken here and there by hidden valleys of lonely farms, and green cultivation; a vast, lonely world, peopled with a few horned sheep, and one shepherd jogging on a pony through the purple heather—a world of immense views, and a great, impressive silence—and I was very grateful to my little show which had carried me out to get a glimpse of it.—WALTER WILKINSON, in "Puppets in Yorkshire."

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Charm in The Small garden

Study It at High Summer for Next Year's Planting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME small gardens give little more than a flower-show effect, that of a collection of species and varieties. In other gardens we are struck by the planting as a whole, only noticing the individuals upon closer inspection. Old country gardens have this quality which makes for peace and beauty, and which many designate as "charm."

As a first step toward the acquisition of charm the small garden should be freed of any straight lines. Secondly, it should be contained within a definite boundary. Gently undulating edgings will overcome the directness of straight paths and the sharp outlines of square borders. A tall growth of shrubs or vines will unify the garden and provide a background for the flowers. A hedge of privet, or trellises of roses or grapevines are inexpensive and a quick means of attaining privacy. Tall dahlias and annual vines will help out until the permanent subjects attain effective size.

It is only familarity that prevents many of us from appreciating the extremely decorative character of the common grape. The leaves of soft green, silvery beneath and decorative in outline, and the graceful tendriled branches compose the beauty of the vine. Trellises of grapevines offer interesting possibilities, too. If the vines are trained high the lower parts of the trellis may be used for some flowering vine, such as the large-flowering clematis. Clematis montana, an early flowering sort, bears anemone-like blooms of rose-flushed white. Hall's and other honeysuckles are free-growing vines for screens. Hall's variety, Lonicera halliana, leafs out very early in the spring and carries its foliage well into the new year.

Avoiding Bare Spots

Large groupings of one species or color are not advisable for the small garden. Such masses tend to reduce the apparent size of the border, while the predomination of one color will lessen the effect of smaller quantities of other colors. Straight rows and squares of plants are also to be avoided. If each species is planted in a drift, checkerboard effects are absent and the mass effect is improved. For the small garden six large specimens of a species to a border should be sufficient to give effect. An unsightly bare spot will result when a large group of one species is out of bloom. The different kinds should be grouped according to season, so that the flowers or good foliage of one will screen the fading of another. Plants with dependable foliage, such as heuchera, astilbe, and funkia, may occupy front positions in the border. Such plants as the Oriental poppy and the old-time bleeding-heart, both of which die away soon after flowering, should be placed so that their ripening foliage will be concealed.

Color is just as important in the small garden as in the large, and more difficult to handle. Since the gardener will want a variety of plants, they must be carefully arranged so that clashing colors will be separated. Plants with white, cream-colored, buff yellow, blue, and lavender flowers, and those with gray foliage, will act as pacifiers in the garden. Two-color and other very simple color schemes should be avoided. Where there are several gardens, it might be interesting to devote certain gardens to certain colors. But in the one and only small garden such simplicity of color usually results in monotony, and limits one's choice of plants.

Combinations of Color

A scheme of blues, lavender, pink, rose, pale yellow, violet, and white, with perhaps a dash of orange for high-light, is interesting and allows the use of a great many species. The colors might be arranged in the following sequence: white, blue, orange, cream, lavender, pale yellow, more cream-color, pink, more blue, rose, and white. A tri-colored edging composed of white allyssum, buff annual phlox, and blue viscaria, would be effective for this scheme. Or, if this array of color seems too gay, an edging of nepeta mussini might be used for the sobering effect of its gray foliage.

In starting a new garden one can, by proper buying, make a small budget go a long way. Such rampant spreaders as coreopsis, gaillardia, hollyhock, hardy aster, anthemis, and sweet William, are easily grown from seed. Though less rampant, hardy pinks, delphinium, hardy candytuft, and certain campanulas, are also quite easily raised from seed. Thus, the greater part of the budget will remain for such as irises, hardy phlox, peonies, lilies, and various spring bulbs. When the garden is being planned it will be wise to leave spaces for the growing of annuals. These cheerful plants add freshness during late summer and autumn, and will provide quantities of flowers for cutting. In the small garden one can rarely afford to cut the flowers of perennials.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© K. Morrison, London

Upper Left—Little Stone Summer House Overlooking Delightful Rock and Water Garden Composed of Five Pools on Descending Levels. Center—Rustic Note Struck by Elaborately Thatched Roof and Weather Vane. Right—Seated in This Garden Shelter One May Look Through Windows in the Garden Wall to a Pastoral Panorama of Streams and Meadows. Lower Left—Part of Old Building Made Into Garden Room. Right—Cleverly Planned Shelter the Interior of Which Is a Garage.

Attractive Summer Houses

Charming Covered Retreats in English Gardens

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THOSE who have any experience of the whims and moods of an English summer will understand why summer houses are such a popular institution in this country. They fill a definite need—not so often perhaps as a shelter from the blazing sun as a place of refuge from sudden showers. After the rain is over, what is pleasanter than looking at the beauties of a garden from inside some covered retreat? Leaves and flowers glisten with dewdrops. The sun seems brighter than at any other time; the air fresher and scents sweeter.

"Summer house" is a fairly elastic term. It may mean anything from the simplest form of shelter to an impressive colonnaded structure in some eighteenth century garden. There are plenty of clever up-to-date contrivances for small town and suburban gardens which are adapted to different uses. Some can be easily moved from one place to another. Others are on a pivot so that they can be turned either from or toward the sun. Still others have removable walls, so that they can be opened out in good weather and then safely locked up at night.

It must be confessed that many of these adaptable constructions are more ingenious than beautiful. Even the best of them are more in harmony with the small modern house than with the Old World cottage. The latter seems to call for something more mellow and rural in the way of garden structures.

Thatched Roofs

Nothing could be more suitable for simple country homes than summer houses with thatched roofs. Whether the actual walls are of wood or of plaster, the roofs form an excellent connecting link with the lawns and flower borders which surround them. One of the most charming summer houses the writer can remember was a tiny affair made entirely of heather. It had been in existence for several years, yet the faint pungent fragrance of the heather still lingered in its thick walls and roof.

As might be expected, some of the most attractive summer houses belong to old properties. On large estates they sometimes assume exceedingly ambitious proportions, and their architecture usually recalls that of the adjacent mansion or manor house.

On the outskirts of a Cotswold village is a late eighteenth-century stone farmhouse with a large and beautiful garden. Half way along one wall is a little shelter that is nothing more than a semicircular roof projecting from the top of the high garden wall and supported by several classic columns. This shelter is the terminal point of a flower bordered path and from it the visitor commands a delightful view of one whole garden unit. The same property has another eighteenth-century garden structure. It is more pretentious, being a two-storied octagonal house. From the windows of the upper room are views in several directions.

Gazebos for Period Style

This practice of constructing garden houses with rooms raised high above the ground seems to have belonged particularly to the eighteenth century. These gazebos, as they were often called, had wonderful outlooks. One comes to mind in an old garden in Essex where the visitor has access to the gazebo by means of a long flight of stairs. This upper room overlooks an exquisitely planned formal garden with box bordered walks.

Sometimes the floors of these gazebos were on a level with the top of a boundary wall and were placed so that they commanded a view not only over the garden but over the highway as well. Thus the lady of the house, by merely turning her head in one direction, could watch the unhurried and occasional traffic of her day and, by glancing through the other openings, could survey her own house and grounds.

Of course these gazebos, like the ornamental watch towers called "Follies" belonging to the same period, are few and far between. But the owner of an old English property has many interesting possibilities if he wants something unusual in the way of a summer house. Often there are tiny old-world cottages and outbuildings on the grounds. These frequently lend themselves to successful transformations. Sometimes the upper floor may be kept as a wholly inclosed garden room for wet days and the lower floor can be opened out on one side. It then becomes a loggia making a pleasant place for afternoon refreshment. Skillful adaptations of tool sheds and parts of old barns have been effected by resourceful garden lovers.

The question of outlook is most important. In planning a summer house it is not enough to choose building materials that are in keeping with the architecture of your dwelling. The site should receive careful attention as well. Sometimes it is possible to place your garden room or shelter in one corner of a boundary wall or fence. From this point of vantage it may command a view of the whole garden. If not, halfway down the enclosure may be a better position.

Such a position was chosen by the owner of a delightful garden in West Sussex. The shelter is pictured on this page. It consists of a pantile roof, supported on brick piers. There is plenty of room inside for several tables and easy chairs. It commands a full view of the formal layout just behind the house. Because the scenery or the other side of the high boundary wall was of a delightful pastoral type, windows were cut in the thick wall so that distant as well as near views could be enjoyed.

Another more formal summer house, built of stone, has an equaly alluring outlook. Just in front is a pool fringed with irises and many colorful rock plants. There is a chain of four other flower bordered pools on descending levels. Enclosing them on one side and forming an imposing setting is an ancient wood, where the dim outlines of distant trees are lost in the shadowy depths.

Painting Garage Door

By MARION BROWNFIELD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS such an auspicious time to paint, that some of the decorative treatments given the garage door, are of interest. Whether the door swings open in pairs, or slides back and forth across the openings of a double garage, it is utilitarian, and therefore of sturdy construction. Cross beams or timbering often strengthen the door panels in horizontal or diagonal positions.

These braces lend themselves excellently to decorative treatments in painting. Contrast is a popular rule in color schemes. Thus a garage door painted white, cream or tan may have the braces or cross timbers painted green, brown or maroon according to the trim accorded the house. For after all, the garage and house are more or less integrated in harmonious domestic architecture.

The painting of the garage door is individual in design—yet it is most successful when related to the whole. If the effect desired is size, it may be better to paint garage doors without contrasting trims of any kind. This makes the building appear less cut up and therefore larger. To show up the garage that is more spacious, the decorative trim of contrasting color is effective.

Where the garage is actually joined to the house, the door often demands a trim to match. Some architects now place the garage side by side with the residence entrance. Again, on a hillside site, it is frequently built under the dwelling. A double garage in this instance gives the best appearance of substantial support. And an artistic painting to emphasize solidity is to paint the home and garage in a light color with the doors painted solidly in a dark color to match the house trim. An example of a successful color scheme thus employed is a dwelling painted a deep cream or buff with trim and garage doors in solid dark brown.

Stucco homes, especially, gain with a decorative painting of the garage door. It gives a most interesting relief to the austere walls of both house and garage. Whether the door is given a coat of solid color, or just rather vivid paint on the bracing, it contrasts pleasingly against the rough and somewhat cold stucco. A bit of the Old World is seen on a number of garage doors with Mediterranean type architecture. As contrast with stucco, these doors may simulate, on painted wood, wrought iron, or some time-mellowed fresco. The treatment consists of painting the door a dark color to suggest weathering (brown or gray) first, and then adding the decorations over a second background of faded blue or Venetian green. The scroll pattern, perhaps inspired by Moorish arabesques, are then delicately outlined in slender dark traceries with an occasional hint of red or orange, here and there. With wrought-iron hinges, garage doors thus treated, add much to the picturesqueness of the dwelling.

Occasionally a garage door is seen with a mellow varnished treatment, which harmonizes with the Gothic arch of the door top. Small diagonally arranged boards usually comprise such a door with horizontal bracings.

The construction of the garage door plus the design and color of the house are the two most important influences in painting this door effectively. If there are windows in the door it may be pleasing to frame them with colored trim. But in any case balance and cheerfulness should be considered in painting the garage door. Repainting offers an opportunity to make the garage appear larger by the right color scheme. It may be best to minimize the building, or it may provide a new and pleasing detail of the home ensemble.

Lantana can be treated as a shrub or a vine. A mound seen in a lawn was kept trimmed like a round shrub. It grows effectively against flat stucco walls like a vine, and it can be used as a hedge. Among the colors are orange and yellow, all yellow and yellow and pink.

⁂

A delightful red, white and blue border used in the park adjoining the Olympic Stadium consisted of bright red drummond phlox, white sweet alyssum and vivid blue lobelia. Each "stripe" was about six inches wide and about the same height.

⁂

Seeds that have been developed to produce new and larger flowers include double hollyhocks, pansies (Swiss giants), snapdragons, gaillardias, stocks, scabiosas and ruffled petunias.

My Garden Hobby

Upper Darby, Penna.

Dear Friends:

The layout of the small grounds around our home was really not my hobby, but ours—my mother's, my aunt's and mine. How to plant all the things we had hoped for in the little amount of space left after the house was built, was a puzzle, but yet one that was solved quite happily and artistically.

We worked it out this way: Since we couldn't plant everything horizontally, we put them in perpendicularly. The driveway leading to the garage under the kitchen was walled almost completely with an old fashioned dry wall, and all sorts of wild flowers were planted in the cracks. Roses are there, and on all sides of the house; sometimes climbing to the third story porch. Only a small bed of tea-roses could be accommodated, but the Van Fleets, the moons, the gardenias, the climbing American beauties pillars, and the old-fashioned moss roses give great joy to all, and can be had wherever there is room for roots to grow and a house to tack a string to, upon which the lovely things can climb and clamber.

When we bought our lot there were thousands of violets and anemones, a scratchy patch of wild blackberries, with their fragrant blossoms, and several stray clumps of lily-of-the-valley. We decided to keep the general effect of woods and wild things, and many happy excursions were made in our old touring car to collect plants.

One corner was filled with yellow violets and scrub pines and dogwood. A low spot under the dining room window was filled solidly with lily-of-the-valley and everywhere, under shrubs and in corners, these fragrant white bells were tucked. Boulders at the street entrance were surrounded with purple violets, and these have now seeded themselves in the dry wall and among the stepping stones. Tiny Johnny jump-ups nestled under curling ferns around the two front steps near the door. Pink and rose hollyhocks marched in solid procession entirely around the house, held back with string to the gray-shingled wall. It was a picture.

In the sharp incline to the street, laurel and rhododendron were banked against the retaining wall with the pillar roses in profusion about them. A stone well was built by the drive, with a weeping willow bending over it, and beside it was a hollow filled with what we call "mountain pink." What the real name of this flower is I do not know. But what a showing it made in our little plot! We put some of it down among the boulders and around the base of two trees; but most of it went in the 10-by-20-foot spot, which I consider the loveliest that we have, between our waterfall and our mountain. Yes, we have all that and a stream and a lake and a bridge—all in a 10-by-20-foot space. It is directly outside our living-room, and is a joy to behold in the spring, when everything is in blossom, and especially on rainy days.

Here is how it looks, if mere words can describe it. A commonplace downspout sheds its fountain of water over a big stone, and so there we have a waterfall.

For many days I worked on the bed of what we call the stream. I laid a row of stones against the sides of the course the water would take from the downspout, and I rocked the bed of it also. Irregular stones were put in securely, also higher up on either side of the banks, and here were planted the precious mountain pink, anemones, trilliums, violets, blue bottles, blood roots, ferns, a sprig of ivy, and even a little wintergreen and holly, which were brought over from New Jersey's fields. Ferns popped up from unexpected places and some moss grew of its own free will—it was too "woodsy" for it not to be there. Down farther was a huge steppingstone spanning the stream, and that is the bridge. The lake is a small goldfish pond, some two feet by three. Blue day lilies drooped over the pond, closing their three-pettled faces as soon as the sun commenced to fade, but in the morning they were smiling again.

Last, but not least, was our mountain, planted completely that first year with pink. It is only a foot or so in width and about twice that in length, but with ferns in its stone sides it raised its tiny height to overlook the stream and lake, and was admired by all. A hundred-year-old apple tree was transplanted by a reputable firm while the tree was in blossom, and we had apples that fall, and that tree shades the pond and the small blackberry path which we were able to keep. Myrtle trailed along under the blackberries.

No one need have a big place to have flowers. It just takes less grass-plot and more beds. When you have planned it yourself, have dug the things yourself, planted them yourself and weeded them yourself, gotten all smirched and tanned, and have a joy spot to behold for all the effort, it is well worth all.

(Mrs.) P. W. O.

⁂

Funchal, Madeira

Friends:

My garden hobby is the enjoyment of other people's gardens. My three children work with me in a garden we call our own—but is it our own? It is true that, being in Europe, it is walled in and therefore is not for the enjoyment of the passer-by, but our friends know that any tree, shrub or plant in our garden is theirs for layering, slipping, seeds or flowers.

It gives me a constant sense of gratitude, however, to realize that all gardens, across the street or across the world, are for my enjoyment.

My bedroom window overlooks one level of a neighbor's garden that is lovely—a long pool with a border of flowers reflected in it And there is a standing invitation for all of us to use all of the garden at any time.

Numberless gardens of Madeira—stately botanical gardens, gardens extending over acres and in the English style, and tiny Portuguese gardens, orderly and well laid out—are for my pleasure here.

In my walks around the Italian Lakes I have reveled in the cool greens the Italians use so well, relieved by fountains and bits of white statuary. How well the cypress is used in Italy! When will other countries use it as they might?

In Milan I enjoyed, in the suburbs of the city, the gardens of my Italian neighbors, the while I worked at making one myself in my wee city-lot inclosure.

On my return to the United States some years ago I was impressed, not by some of the show places I was taken to see, but by the good citizenship exhibited in suburban communities. In suburbs where young fathers were busy earning the way for little families and young mothers were devoting themselves to their care, these householders were such good citizens that whole streets looked like one lawn and backyards with gardens, as seen the length of the street, were one harmonious whole. Civic consciousness and garden clubs combine with great effectiveness.

All of this enjoyment—and I realize it stretches out before me endlessly in many places over many years—is mine without my having made any effort whatsoever. Every garden represents thought, study, application and care, for my enjoyment as much as the owner's. Only one contribution must I bring to the feast—a sense of appreciation. A study of plants and plans increases my power of enjoyment, but appreciation of beauty is all that is required of me.

M. B. H.

A Sixty-Cent Pool

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Darby, Penna.

ROCKS and originality plus 60 cents were used with charming and novel results by a woman who loved the beautiful and who wanted a small pool on her home grounds. Of course, the one bag of cement was well mixed with sand and imagination, but enough of the former may be had for a few cents or may be brought from the shores of a near-by lake, while much of the latter in this instance was supplied by a woman who loved beautiful things and her son who is learning to make his dreams come true in a practical way.

When driving by the ruins of a burned farmhouse on several occasions, mother and son noticed that the foundations, now tumbled down, contained many colorful stones which they found were to be had for the hauling.

An excavation 30 inches deep was made to start with, its sides forming the natural gradual angle of a miniature lake measuring 38 inches in diameter, a size proportionate to that of the yard the pool was to beautify. The entire basin was then lined with cement and bordered with the smaller stones which lent dull reds, slates and greens to the landscape. Much may be said for the use of field or lake stone for pools. More colorful than the approved porous stone used for professional rock gardens, it is also less expensive.

Now at the back of the pool stones were piled in a half circle to a height of about four feet and in pyramic outline with a most obliging old stone, looking as though a ledge had been cut off halfway down for the purpose of providing halfway pause for the cascade.

The son piped the water from the rear of the house to the back of the pool, raising it through the stones at the back four feet by means of a discarded half-inch gas pipe, so that the little stream trickled down the top stones of the pyramid to the large stone with the natural cutout which was placed about two feet from the pool's surface. Here the water paused a minute to spread out and in a thin veil descend to the lake below.

To keep the water in the pool at about 15 inches in depth, the amateur gardener laid a drain pipe underground at the height he wished the water to remain in the pool and carried it to the alley and sewer.

Now the pretty pond needed a background, and the two beauty lovers found in the cellar a discarded piece of wire fencing which they used to form an arch, planting at the base honeysuckle for fragrance and Dorothy Perkins ramblers for color. When these bloomed the pool and cascade lay against a mass of pink, yellow and white.

Rock garden plants brightened the surroundings of the miniature lake, making for it a frame of many hues. White sweet alyssum edged the lake closely.

Some shells from salty seashores sent by friends, gleaming goldfish of the small variety and even two sponges from the Florida coasts add interest to the life of the pool which has been an inspiration to neighbors and friends. For bird guests it is a favorite rendezvous, and the children watch daily for new varieties of winged visitors which find their way to it from surrounding woods and fields.

"It took us two weeks to build our little pool," said the mother. "That is, the construction covered two weeks, but the actual time cannot be listed because the work was done at odd times and in leisure moments. For real garden pleasure, and a continuing source of interest to the family and to visitors, son and I heartily recommend the building of a rock garden and a pool."

M. M. S.

If the center stalk of a dahlia plant is cut off early the rest of the plant will develop more symetrically and all the other blossoms be much larger. This is the opposite idea of removing all buds but the main stalk, but a whole field treated this way was a great success.

Mr. Hare Advises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A lesson in beauty in a moonlight garden was given in Kansas City, Mo., recently by Mr. S. Herbert Hare, well-known landscape architect. Advocating no general plan of gardens, Mr. Hare told 300 persons that the ideal garden must be considered piece by piece. He drew special attention to winding paths, to lattices and walls. The meeting was held on the lawn of the Kansas City Art Institute and it was the first of six in which the building of a garden will be considered.

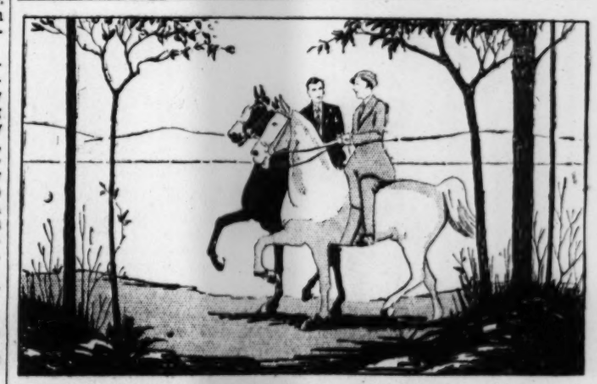
"Great use may be made of water," Mr. Hare said. "It may play a part in cascades, jets or pools. In some gardens the water flows so as to be of use in a half dozen parts of the garden and it goes through the meter only once." He emphasized the value of sculpture as accents in a garden and suggested the possibility of bowling greens or even tennis courts to take the activity of the family into the garden. "If you have a rock garden, be sure the location is geologically correct to the location and lines in its natural strata," he advised. "Some natural ledge is the best basis for a beginning. Plants suitable to the rocky retreats should grow from the crevices, paths should be placed naturally, and the whole thing should be done with restraint.

Effective Uses for Tile

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tile can be employed effectively in the home, even in small bungalows where it might seem that any extras were too luxurious. In one case a small sunparlor where the family spent much of its time, both winter and summer, was floored in broken pieces of glazed tile. No two pieces were exactly the same shape or size—some squarish green, some burnt yellow in irregular triangles, some dull blue, brown and vermillion, with occasional spots of black. The scrappy pieces were laid in random fashion in natural colored cement, and in effect at least resembled a Persian rug. This type of floor would also be equally pleasing in an entrance hall, and is the cheapest of all tiles because, as its name implies, it is only broken pieces thrown in barrels and considered trash until someone comes along with artistic ability to fit the small beautiful colors into a harmonious whole.

A new device that operates like the nozzle of the garden hose is designed to spray fertilizer on plants easily.



For the Summer House

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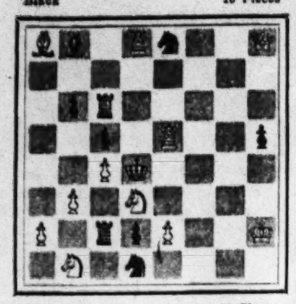
CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1437
By N. Easter

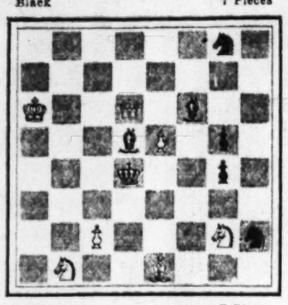
Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, B. C. M., first half, 1932)

PROBLEM NO. 1438
By R. B. Greene, Council Bluffs, Iowa
(First Publication)

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
A worthy effort with much variety!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1435. B-R7

No. 1436. 1. R-KK16ch PxQ(or KtxQ)
2. Q-B7ch
1. ——— KxR
2. Q-KKt2ch

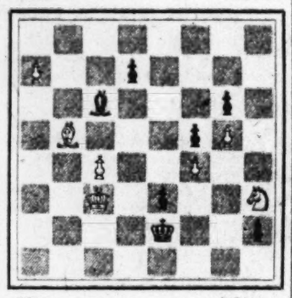
End-Game No. 109. White's best is 1 KtxP, PxQ; 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 RxPch, K-Kt3; 4 Kt-B4 mate. If 1 . . . PxKt; 2 QxRPch, KxQ; 3 R-KR5ch, K-Kt; 4 R-R8 mate.

END-GAMES

This study won first prize in L'Echiquier. Although the first move is apparent almost at a glance, succeeding play is decidedly deceptive. The obvious move is defeated by not so obvious counterplay. A composition of thematic artistry.

End-Game No. 110
By H. Rinck

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The leaders in the recent Berne tournament were: Alekhine, 12½ (of 15); Flohr and Euwe, 11½; Sultan Khan, 11, and Bernstein and Bogoljubow, 10.

Alekhine is a good winner, as usual, but he had a narrow escape with Gygli when he blundered in offering a B for a P. His opponent refused the gift, only to have his famous adversary's stubborn defense in a difficult B and Kt vs. two B's ending rewarded with a draw. And he lost to Bogoljubow, in the game below—an unusually long affair, with Alekhine trying to overcome the loss of a P on the twenty-second move. Bogoljubow proved his claim to grand mastership and brought the game to a successful finish in the most interesting game of the tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	47 R-Q4ch	K-K2
2 P-QB4	P-B3	48 P-KB4	B-KR5
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	49 R-B4	K-Q3
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	50 P-K4	B-Kt8(h)
5 P-K3	P-QR3(a)	51 P-K5ch	K-Q2
6 Kt-K5	P-B4	52 Kt-Kt4	B-Kt4
7 PxQP	KtxP	53 Kt-B6ch	K-Q
8 B-K2	Kt-QB3(b)	54 R-Q4ch	K-K2
9 KtxKt(B6)	PxKt	55 Kt-R5	B-K8
10 Castles	PxP	56 K-R2	B-B7
11 QxP	P-B4	57 R-Kt4(i)	B-B3
12 Q-KKt4	Q-B2	58 R-B4	R-R3
13 B-B3	B-Q3(c)	59 Kt-B6(j)	K-Q
14 QxKtP	BxPch	60 Kt-Kt4	B-R2
15 K-R	B-K4	61 KtxRP	K-K2
16 Q-Kt4	QR-Kt	62 Kt-Kt8ch	K-Q2
17 Kt-K4	P-B5(d)	63 R-QB3	B-Kt4
18 R-Q	P-R3(e)	64 Kt-B6ch	K-Q
19 K-Kt	B-QKt3(f)	65 R-KKt3	B-B3
20 R-Kt	B-QB3(g)	66 R-Kt8ch	K-K2
21 Kt-B5	Q-B	67 R-QB8	B-K6
22 QxBP	Castles	68 P-Kt3	R-Kt3
23 Kt-Q3	B-KKt2	69 K-R3	B-P4
24 B-Q2	B-Kt4	70 K-Kt4	B-Kt5
25 QxQ	KRxQ	71 R-B7ch	K-B
26 Kt-K	B-Q2	72 Kt-R7ch	K-Kt
27 B-K2	RxP	73 Kt-B6ch	K-B
28 RxR	BxR	74 K-Kt5	B-K8
29 BxP	R-R	75 Kt-R5	B-K
30 B-B4	Kt-B6	76 Kt-B6	B-B3
31 BxKt	BxB	77 P-Kt4	B-Q7
32 Kt-Q3	B-R5	78 Kt-Q7ch	BxKt
33 B-Kt3	B-Kt4	79 RxB	B-R4
34 R-QB	B-KB3	80 K-B6	R-Kt2
35 Kt-B4	K-B	81 BxP	RxR
36 R-B5	B-Q2	82 BxR	B-Q7
37 R-B7	K-K2	83 K-B5	K-K2
38 R-Kt7	K-Q3	84 B-Kt5	B-R4
39 Kt-Q3	B-K	85 B-B4	B-B2
40 R-Kt6ch	K-B2	86 P-Kt5	B-R4
41 R-Kt4	K-Q3	87 P-R4	B-B6
42 R-KB4	B-Kt2	88 K-K4	B-Q7
43 R-KKt4	B-KB3	89 B-Q5	K-B
44 P-B3	B-QKt4	90 K-B3	K-K2
45 Kt-B2	B-B3	91 P-B5	K-B(k)
46 R-KB4	B-KKt4	92 P-B6	Resigns

(a) Not played until 5 . . . QKt-Q2 in the Voellmy-Alekhine game, published last week. The object of Black's opening play has been to avoid orthodox variations in the Queen's Gambit Declined, for Black generally has a difficult time getting complications from which he can obtain more than equality. The Slav defense, into which the present game transposes, still offers Black his best chances in the more regular lines.

(b) This leaves the QBP weak and isolated. We should prefer 8 . . . PxP; 9 PxP (QxP, P-B3; or Q-R4ch, B-Q2); Q-R4, and Black has the attack, for the present at least.

(c) 13 . . . Kt-B3 appears less speculative.

(d) Played, presumably, to be followed by P-B6. Not 17 . . . BxP; 18 BxB, RxB; 19 Q-Kt7!

(e) 18 . . . P-B6; might be followed by 19 PxP, KtxP; 20 KtxKt, BxKt; 21 Q-R4ch, K-B (B-Q2; 22 RxB, QxR; 23 B-B6!); and White has an excellent development.

(f) 19 . . . B-Q2, aiming for P-B6, is worth considering.

(g) Why not 20 . . . P-B4; 21 Q-R5ch, K-B. The text loses a P.

(h) A few moves later White wins another P, owing to the position of this B.

(i) White is attracting the R from the first rank.

(j) To have the double threat Kt-Kt8ch or Kt-Kt4.

(k) 91 . . . BxP; 92 P-R5, and Black cannot stop the P.

The following game, from a Hamburg match played in March, 1932, develops a new and interesting idea in the Sicilian offense.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

K. Richter White	Wagner Black	K. Richter White	Wagner Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 R-Q	Q-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 Kt-K4	B-Kt5ch
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 P-B3	KtxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	13 B-Q8!(b)	Q-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	14 QxKt	B-B
6 B-KK15(a)	P-K3	15 QxKP	B-Q2
7 KtxKt	PxKt	16 B-R6	P-B3
8 P-K5!?!	PxP	17 BxP	PxB
9 Q-B3	R-QKt	18 Q-R5ch	Resigns

(a) To avoid the "sing-me-to-sleep" variation: P-KKt3 and B-Kt2, which gives Black a well-nigh impregnable position with excellent chances on the Q side.

(b) If 13 R-Q8ch, Black continues QxR; 14 BxQ, BxPch; 15 PxB, R-Kt8ch; 16 K-K2, B-R3ch; 17 K-K3, R-K8ch, etc.

Eclipse Aids Short Wave Study

* * *

Noted Radio Research Men to Check Sun Darkening Effect With Boston Transmitters

* * *

NATURE'S greatest gift to long-distance radio reception, the Heaviside layer, will give up some of its secrets with the coöperation of the moon, two distinguished natural scientists, a naval transmitter and the four transmitters of the Shortwave & Television Corporation of Boston, during the eclipse period, starting Saturday morning.

The moon will cause the eclipse and Prof. G. W. Kendrick, of Tufts College and the naval research laboratory, and Dr. G. W. Pickard, noted radio research worker of Boston, will check the results. A naval transmitter at Portsmouth, N. H., in the line of totality, will send signals to be compared with the Shortwave & Television laboratories transmitters in Boston, working in about 90 per cent of totality.

When a radio signal is sent out a wave follows close to the earth, known as the ground wave. This is practically constant. In addition a great mass of energy shoots skyward and would be lost except that it strikes the Heaviside layer and reflects back to earth again. So little energy is lost in this reflecting that it is received with great strength on the earth and due to the wide reflecting angle, reaches great distances. This is the reason for the long distance reception of broadcasting at night and for the world-wide service now obtainable with short waves both in code and broadcasting.

In checking on the eclipse test, a recording film machine will be used which will show not only the ground wave but the reflected waves or echoes as well. The ground wave shows as a steady dark line while the reflections appear above. Since the nature of this layer is still unknown and it has varying heights and depths, this sort of inverted "sounding," will give a picture of what it really is and this result will be written right on the recording film strip or tape. The variations noted cause not only a single reflection of a given signal but up to even five following reflections or echoes and these will all be clearly shown on the film so that they may be studied and registered at leisure.

Since the effect of the eclipse is expected to be felt electrically long before it actually darkens the sun, the tests from the transmitters will be started Saturday morning and continued 24 hours a day until two days after the eclipse, or Sept. 2.

The shortwave and television laboratories will have their four transmitters, W1XAV, W1XAL, W1XAU and W1XG on the air constantly. They will have fifteen wavelengths available for these transmissions in addition to two whole wave bands, from 5 to ¾ meters and from ¾ meters down to almost zero meters. The fifteen wavelengths will be between 5 and 200 meters and apparatus has been arranged to permit instant changeover of the apparatus from one wave to another upon request from the checking stations of Professor Kenrick and Dr. Pickard.

The signals will be in the form of a brief pulse, going out on the air 30 times a second, with the carrier being completely cut off between the beats. This will permit the recording scientists to get a good, sharp recording.

An interesting note typical of the problems to be studied is the fact that on certain wavelengths the reflections will stop at midnight not to be noted again until dawn, except for a very brief period about 3 a. m. Just why the Heaviside layer should get into action at that weird hour and only for a few minutes is something for contemplation.

With no more eclipses for many decades to come, this event of the coming week is a remarkable opportunity for a check on the Heaviside layer which will add a great deal to the knowledge of short waves, now generally recognized as the greatest existing communication medium.

Radio Experts to Study Eclipse of Sun Effects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—Three radio experts of the bureau of standards are on their way to Nova Scotia to study the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31 in hopes of learning more about the reasons for fading and interference in radio reception.

The men who will make observations from the standpoint of radio transmission are Mr. T. R. Gilliland, Mr. K. A. Norton and Mr. Enos Carnes. At the same time, observations will be made from the bureau in Washington, where the eclipse will be only partial. The study will begin three days prior to the eclipse and continue three days after.

The observations will not depend upon weather conditions, as the entire work is done by radio and can be performed as effectively on a cloudy day as on a clear one. Study will be made of the Kennely-Heaviside layer, which can be observed most satisfactorily at the time of an eclipse. The layer is believed to exist about 70 or 80 miles above the earth and reflects radio beams much the same as a mirror reflects light. The layer changes in intensity and height above the earth and as it changes it causes skipping and fading of radio beams, both of which are familiar to "listeners-in."

It is now believed the Kennely-Heaviside layer is, in reality, two layers, the lower of which is more consistent in its performance than the upper one. The upper portion apparently fades shortly after the sun goes down and reappears shortly after the sun comes up again. The lower layer, caused by the corpuscular activity, seems to change somewhat more slowly.

In making observations, the experts will use two radio cars. One will send messages into space and the other will receive them as the radio beams are reflected back from the layer. The measurement of the time it takes to go to the layer and back determines the height of the layer.

CHILE PLANS FOREIGN EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has decided to dispatch a vessel of the mercantile marine equipped as a floating exhibition of national products, for a visit to ports on the west coast of South America, the Panama Canal and ports in the West Indies, Cuba and the Caribbean coast. The vessel also may visit American ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

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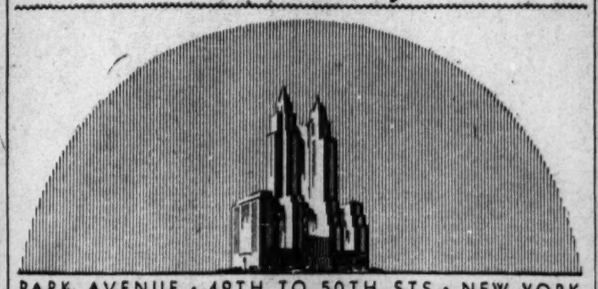

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PRICE ADVANCE CONTINUES IN BROAD MARKET

Industrials Conspicuous in Rise—Profit-Taking Well Absorbed

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—After absorbing an afternoon selling flurry which carried a few issues a point or so under the previous close, the stock market recovered in the last hour today, several prominent issues showing net advances of 1 to 3 points.

The list failed to get within a point or two of the highs reached in a morning flareup, however.

Stocks up 2 to 3 in the late dealings included Allied Chemical, North American, International Harvester, Corn Products and Air Reduction.

The late tone was irregular. The turnover approximated 4,500,000 shares.

Metals were active, Kennecott, Anaconda, American Smelting and International Nickel advancing about a point. General Electric, General Motors and Standard of New Jersey rose a point in active trading in the early afternoon.

Much Bullish Activity

Buying again poured into the market from many cities and abroad, particularly during the early hours, although large foreign investment trusts that bought extensively in this market some weeks ago were said virtually to have completed their accumulation here. Professional bullish activity was again said to be extensive, particularly in some of the lower priced issues. Brokerage quarters were busy with gossip of "pools" and "jiggles."

Continuing strength of bonds, and firmness of some of the commodities, helped the bull cause in shares. Fresh news of a character to influence the market was again meager, although some usually well-informed quarters insisted that September would see a substantial quickening in steel production, substantial enough to justify much of the recent bullishness. Saturday's freight car loading figures were awaited with keen interest. Loadings should increase from early August up to a seasonal peak in October.

The report for the week ended Aug. 13 showed a gain which looked as though the seasonal movement was starting. What the report for the week ended Aug. 20 will show remains to be seen.

Bullish activity in coppers was predicated on gossip of higher prices. Foreign buying was said to be a little better. Lead prices were advanced 1-10 of a cent a pound, and bar silver was again firm. Zinc was unchanged. North American reflected the announcement that bank loans of some $9,000,000 had been paid off.

Bond Rise Continues

The bond market rode along with the railroads today and, while there were some stops now and then for profit-takers, the steady upward trend continued.

The speculative carriers again led the forward drive with gains of 1 to 3 or more points, although the higher grade issues registered moderate advances. A number of utilities and industrials attempted to duplicate the speeding rails and reached substantially higher levels.

The market apparently ignored the German situation, which is fraught with considerable uncertainty. There were indications of mild improvement in some lines of business, however, and an upturn in industry in the fall was being predicted in various quarters.

Among the swifter moving railroad loans were some of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern, Union Pacific and Allegheny Corporation.

Issues of power and light companies were in demand with prices around the high levels of the year. International Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Western Union, New Jersey Power and Duke Power loans extended their gains.

The industrial section was quite active in spots. Bonds of Armour & Co., Keith Corp., Hudson Coal, Paramount Publix, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Warner Bros., United States Rubber, Western Electric and International Cement displayed strength.

German Government obligations were heavy, but those of Australia advanced a point or more. The United States Government department was quiet and fairly firm.

DIVIDENDS

J. I. Case Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 12.

National Transit Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Goldblatt Brothers, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents in cash or 25-100ths of a share in common on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

United States Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Electric Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly payment of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 6. United Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly of $1.75 on the $7 preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid Asked			Bid Asked	
Chase	40	42	Manhattan	31¾	33¾
City	49	51	Public	31	33
Commercial	156	160	Textile	35	38
Fifth Av	1150	1250	Trade Bank	28	38
First, N Y	1610	1710	Yorkville	20	30
Lafayette	7	10			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid Asked			Bid Asked	
Banca C I	146	154	Fulton	230	260
Bk Eur T	67½	69½	Guaranty	303	308
By N Y & T	360	370	Irving	23	24
Brooklyn	182	197	Kings Co	2000	2100
Cen Hanover	156	160	Law T & G	58	63
Chemical	39¾	41¾	M'facturers	30¾	32¾
Bronx	14	19	New York	93½	96½
Corn Exch.	146	154	Title Guar	46	49
County	17	19	Uni States	1500	1600
Empire	26¾	28¾			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

Bid Asked			Last Appraisal
First Nat	34½	36½	
Nat Shaw	30	31½	Boston S D & T 280
Merchants	240	260	New Eng Trust 400
Second Nat	77	82	State St Trust 280

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

Bid Asked			Bid Asked	
Cent Repub	8½	9½	Harris T&S	270
Cont Ill Bk	107	109	North Trust	375
First Nat	226	230	Strauss Nat	60 65

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 23	Last Aug. 22
3	¾	Abitibi Pow & P		3200	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
9¼	2½	Abitibi pf		400	6	5	6	..
104	10	Abraham & Str	.30	100	30	20	20	..
98	88	Abraham & S pf		100	85	85	85	..
5¾	1¾	Adams Express		200	7½	6¾	6¾	7½
70	22	Adams Exp pf		70	55	55	55	..
30¾	12	Adams Millis		2100	23¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
13	9¾	Addressograph		1200	11¾	11	11½	11
16½	4¼	Affiliated Prod	1.60	4500	10¾	9½	9¾	10
60½	20¾	Air Reduction	4½	6900	58½	57¾	59¾	56¼
2¾	¾	Airway Elec App		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¾
11¾	7¾	Alaska-Juneau	.50	1200	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
3¾	¾	Alleghany Corp		16800	3	2¾	3	3¾
7¾	3¼	Allegh pf ww xxx		3300	7¼	6¾	7	6½
6½	¾	Allegh pf ww XL		100	7	6	7	6
13	5¼	Alleghany Steel		10	13	13	13	12½
87½	47½	Allied Chem	6	21100	94¼	81¼	83½	82¾
13¾	4	Allis Chalmers		2400	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
17¾	12	Amerada	2	700	20¼	19¾	20¼	19½
8¾	3½	Am Ag Ch Del		1100	9	8¼	9	8
11½	5¾	Am Bank Note		1100	18¾	17½	17½	17¾
47	27	Am2Bank Note pf		10	42	42	42	..
2½	1	Am Best Sugar		1300	2¾	2½	2½	2¼
8½	½	Am Best Sug pf		10	9¾	8¾	9	8¾
13½	6¾	Am Brake S&F	.60	2100	13½	14¾	15½	14¾
90	40	Am Brake S&F pf	7	20	75½	75½	75½	..
73¼	29¾	Am Can	5†	31800	58¼	56¾	58¾	56¾
9¾	3½	Am Car & Fdry		2200	11½	10¼	11¼	9¾
39½	16	Am Car & F pf		240	39¾	38	38½	36½
6	1¾	Am Chain	2	200	5	5	5	4¼
37¾	18	Am Chicle	3†	1200	33¾	31½	33¾	30½
6	2	Am Colortype		100	3½	3½	3½	..
19¾	11	Am Com Alcohol		9500	20¾	19½	20¾	19¼
5	1	Am Encaustic T		300	3	3	3	..
10½	2&	Am European		100	10½	10¼	10¼	10
11¼	2	Am & For Pow		16700	11	10¾	10¾	10½
33	13¾	Am & For Pow 6		200	31	30	31	27
38½	5	Am & For Pow 7		300	34½	32	33	31
77¼	23¼	Am & For Pw 2pf		100	79	77½	77½	18½
6	3	Am Hawaiian		400	5	4¾	5	..
22	1	Am Hide & L		400	4½	4½	4¾	5
14	5	Am Hide & Lt pf		400	16¼	15½	16¼	14¾
21½	4	Am Ice	2	3500	9¼	8¾	8¾	9½
68	40	Am Ice pf		100	48	48	48	45
9¾	2½	Am International		4000	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
10½	3¾	Am Locomotive		1100	11	9¾	11	9¾
44¾	14¾	Am Loco pf	1.60	100	36	36	36	35
6¾	1¾	Am Metal		200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
19½	6½	Am Metal 6%		400	17¾	16½	17	..
16¾	3	Am Power & Lt		41100	13	12¾	12¾	12
50	15¼	Am P&L 6% pf	6	1200	55	52¼	52¼	54½
49¾	10	Am P&L pf A	5	2200	46	43¾	44	45
15	3½	Am Radiator		11500	9¾	8¾	9¼	9¼
13	3	Am Rolling Mill		17400	13¾	13	13	112½
29¼	13¾	Am Safety Razor	3	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	23½
15½	10	Am Shipbuilding	2	100	17	17	..	..
20½	5¼	Am Smelt & Ref	..	17500	20¾	18¾	19¾	18½
55	15	Am Smelt&R 2pf	..	100	39½	38¼	39½	36¾
9¾	4	Am Steel Fdries	..	5200	10	8¾	9¾	8¾
80	34	Am Steel Fdr pf	..	10	63½	63½	63½	..
36¾	20	Am Stores	2½†	700	35	33¾	34¾	33
39¼	13	Am Sugar Ref	2	500	32	31¾	32	30
13¾	7¼	Am Tel & Tel	9	57100	118½	115¼	115¾	115¾
34½	11½	Am Type F pf	..	10	28	27¾	28	25
21	11	Am Wat W&E	2	6300	28¾	27½	28	28
15¾	1¾	Am W W&E ct	..	300	23½	22½	22¾	22¾
35	15½	Am Woolen	..	3400	6	6	6	6¼
4½	1¼	Am Woolen pf	..	1400	33¼	32½	32¾	..
23	10	Am Zinc Lead&S	..	1400	4¾	4¼	4¾	..
12¾	3	Am Zinc L&S pf	..	900	25½	24¾	25½	24¾
9	3½	Anaconda Copper	..	43100	10¾	9&	10	9½
17½	5¼	Anaconda Wire	1.20	100	9	9	9	..
74	40	Anchor Cap	6½	200	12	11½	11¾	10¾
51½	24	Anchor Cap pf	7	10	66	66	66	..
2	¾	Armour Del pf	..	400	55	53¾	53¾	53
11¾	3¾	Armour Ill A	..	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
14¾	3½	Armour Ill B	..	2500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3	1	Armour Ill pf	..	1100	13½	13	13¾	13
7½	4	Arnold Constable	..	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
25	¾	Art Metal Const	..	100	5	5	5	5
8¼	3	Asso Apparel Ind	..	400	2½	2	2½	2
24½	20	Asso Dry Goods	.60	1200	7¼	6¾	6¾	6½
86	35	Asso Dry G 1pf	..	100	30½	30¼	30½	..
41½	9¾	Atchison T&SF	2.50	27100	56¾	53¼	55¼	54¾
17¾	13¾	Atl Coast Line	1	1400	31½	30¾	31½	31
25½	23¼	Atl Refining	..	24000	19¼	18¼	18½	18
3	1	Atlas Powder	..	400	12½	12	12½	..
151¾	28¾	Atlas Tack	4§	400	3	2¾	3	2¾
1¼	½	Auburn Auto	..	17000	71½	66	67¾	69
5¼	1½	Austin Nichols	..	400	1¼	1	1	1
		Aviation Corp Del	..	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½

—B—

8½	2	Baldwin Loco	..	1400	7¾	7	7¼	7
24½	8	Baldwin Loco pf	..	1000	23¾	23	23¾	23
4½	3¾	Balt & Ohio	..	1500	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
33½	10	Balt & Ohio pf	..	100	24¼	22½	24	21¾
2¼	¾	Bangor & Aroos	2	200	35½	34	34	35
6¼	3¾	Barker Bros	..	50	3½	2½	2½	..
43½	10	Barnsdall A	..	1200	6½	6	6½	5¾
95	14	eBatrice Cream	7	4300	22¼	21¾	22	21½
41¾	4½	Beatrice Cr pf	..	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
24¾	6	Bendix Aviation	..	4200	11¾	11	11	10¾
24¾	11¼	Best & Co	..	4200	14¾	13¼	13¾	12¾
64	16¼	Bethlehem Steel	..	110	20½	19¼	19¾	20
22¼	4¾	Beth Steel pf	..	1400	44	42½	42½	40½
1	¼	Bohn Alum & Br	..	500	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
43½	20	Booth Fisheries	2	200	1	1	1	..
12¾	3¾	Borden	..	8100	31¼	30	31	30
14½	4	Borg Warner	..	2400	10½	9¾	10½	9¾
11¾	2¾	Boston & Maine	..	500	14	13¾	13¾	12
50¼	11¾	Briggs Mfg	1	700	7	6¾	6¾	6¼
78¾	31½	Brooklyn Man T	..	21600	28¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
10¼	2¾	Brooklyn M T pf	6	4500	65½	63	64	63½
89½	46	Brooklyn Queens	..	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
2½	½	Brooklyn Un Gas	5	400	83	82¼	82¾	80¾
8¼	2½	Bruns Terminal	..	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	½	Bucyrus E cv pf	..	1200	6&	6½	6½	6¼
2¾	½	Budd Mfg	..	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
7¾	2¼	Budd Wheel	..	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1	¼	Bullard	..	800	7	6¾	6¾	7
1	¼	Burns Bros A	..	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
13	6¼	Burns Bros A cts	.80	200	1	1	1	..
21¾	3½	Burroughs Add	..	1600	11¾	11	11	10¾
65	7¼	Bush Terminal	7	500	8	7¼	7	7¼
85	12¼	Bush Term deb	7	150	26	24½	24½	22½
1¼	½	Bush T Bldgs pf	..	80	47	46	47	45
1¼	½	Butte Cop & Zinc	..	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1¼	¼	Butte & Superior	..	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
4¾	1¾	Butterick	..	500	3¾	3¼	3¼	..
19	7	Byers	..	1700	18¼	17¼	17¼	16¾

—C—

11¾	4¼	Calif Packing	..	800	10¾	10	10½	10
1	¼	Callahan Z & L	..	100	½	½	½	½
7¼	2½	Campbell Wy&C	..	200	5	5	5	..
4½	1½	Calumet & Hecla	..	4600	4½	3¾	4¾	3¾
14½	6	Canada Dry	1.20	4900	14¾	13¼	13½	13¾
20¾	7¼	Canadian Pacific	..	68100	17¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
20	10¼	Cannon Mills	1	900	18½	18	18½	17½
6½	2½	Capital Admin	..	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
62½	16¾	Case Thresh	..	4700	59½	56¾	57¾	56¾
75	30	Case Thresh pf	..	70	72	66¼	72	..
15	4¾	Caterpillar Trac	.50	4800	11½	10½	10¾	11
5	1¼	Celanese Corp	..	1100	5½	5	5	4½
3¾	¾	Celotex Co	..	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7½	1¾	Celotex Co pf	..	110	6	6	6	..
2¼	¾	Celotex ct	..	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
19¾	7¾	Central Aguirre	..	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
6¼	2¾	Century Ribbon	..	100	4	4	4	4¼
85	60	Century Rib pf	7	60	66½	60¾	63	..
15	5½	Cerro de Pasco	..	13200	13¼	12	12½	11½
3¾	1	Certain-Teed	..	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
18¾	8	Certain-Teed pf	..	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
19¾	16½	Checker Cab new	..	700	19&	17¾	19	17½
20¾	4¾	Chesapeake Corp	2	9700	18¾	17½	18	18
31½	9¾	Ches & Ohio	2½	42700	27¾	26¾	27	26¼
2	½	Chi & E Ill	..	100	2	2	2	1½
3½	½	Chi & E Ill pf	..	300	3½	3½	3½	3
4¾	1¼	Chi & Gt West	..	2100	4¼	4	4	..
15½	2½	Chi & Gt W pf	..	4300	10¾	10	10½	10½
3¼	¾	Chi Mil & St P	..	500	3½	3½	3½	3
12&	2	Chi Mil & St P pf	..	300	5	4½	4¾	4¾
31	5	Chi & N'western	2.50	2700	12¾	11½	12	11¼
6¾	2	Chi & N'west pf	..	1200	24&	24¾	24¾	23
11&	2½	Chi Pneu Tool	..	6500	4¾	4½	4½	4½
16&	1½	Chi Pneu T pf	..	400	8	7¾	7¾	7½
24½	2	Chi Rock Isl & P	..	3200	11&	10&	10&	11
27½	4¼	Chi RI&P 6%	..	700	19	18½	19	19
7½	1½	Chi RI&P 7%	..	1400	27¼	23½	23½	25
12	6	ChildsCompany	..	100	4&	4&	4&	4
15¾	5	Chile Copper	1	110	11	10&	11	..
28½	11½	Chrysler	2	61700	15½	14½	14¾	14¾
2½	¼	City Ice & Fuel	..	400	12&	12&	12&	12&
22	10	City Stores	..	900	1	7&	7&	¾
31½	11	Cluett Peabody	1	400	15	14½	15	13
95	65	Colgate-Palm-P	..	4900	15¼	14&	15¼	15
10&	2¾	Colg-Palm-P pf	..	600	82	81¾	82	81¾
12&	3&	Collins & Aikman	..	400	8	7½	7¾	7¾
12&	2&	Colo Fuel & Ir	..	4500	10½	10	10	9&
24	8	Colo & So 1pf	..	240	24	22½	23½	20
16&	4¼	Columbia Gas	1a	56100	16&	15&	16	15&
79	40	Columbia G pf A	6	500	76	74	76	72
41&	12½	Columbian Carb	2	4700	33	32	32	32
12&	4½	Columbia Pict vtc	..	3400	14	13	13&	13
11	2&	Comm Credit	.50	5100	8	7½	6½	6¾
21¼	11½	Comm Cred pf	1¾	100	18	16	18	18
70	40	Comm Cred 1pf	6½	20	70	70	70	70
26¼	11¾	Comm Cred A	3	100	22&	22&	22&	22½
27&	10&	Comm Inv Tr	2	1900	21½	20¾	21	20¾
77	55½	Comm I Tr cv pf	6	300	76	76	76	75½
10&	3½	Comm Solvents	.60	1100	10¼	9&	9&	9&
47&	13&	Comwlth & So	..	14600	4¼	4	4½	4½
68½	27&	Comwlth & S 6pf	6	200	67	63	67	60
11½	6½	Congoleum Nairn	1	3600	11½	10½	11	10&
5&	1	Consol Film Ind	..	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
11&	2¾	Consol Film I pf	..	1300	6¾	6½	6½	6¼
68&	31½	Consol Gas	4	39700	61&	60&	60&	61¼
10&	4¾	Consol Gas pf	5	500	95	94¼	95	95
		Consol Laundries	..	3600	6&	6½	6¾	6½
9	4	Consol Oil	..	13400	8&	8	8½	8¼
		Consol Textile	..	1400	¾	¾	¾	¾
2½	¾	Container A	..	400	1&	1&	1&	1&
7&	2&	Cont Baking A	..	1000	7¼	6&	7	6&
1¼	½	Cont Baking B	..	1500	1¼	1	1¼	1
47¾	24&	Cont Baking pf	6	700	41½	40½	41½	40
41	17&	Cont Can	2	4000	32¾	31¾	32	31¼
5¼	3	Cont Dia Fibre	..	200	5¼	5	5¼	5
25¼	6¾	Cont Insurance	1.20	1500	23&	22½	22½	21¼
1¾	¾	Cont Motors	..	800	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
7¾	3&	Cont Oil	..	2500	7¾	7¼	7&	7
49½	24¾	Corn Products	3	9500	49½	45¼	46¾	44½
4&	1&	Coty	..	1800	4&	4½	4¾	4¾
23	13½	Cream of Wheat	2†	1000	19¼	18¾	19¼	19
23½	10¼	Crex Carpet	..	1200	25½	22½	25½	23
6&	2¼	Crosley Radio	..	1500	6¾	5&	6	5&
15&	7&	Crown Cork	..	300	13	13	13	13
25	17&	Crown Cork pf	2.70	100	24	24	24	..
10&	1&	Crucible Steel pf	..	140	33	30	33	29½
12	½	Cuba Co	..	1500	2	1&	1&	1&
2&	3&	Cuban Am Sugar	..	400	2½	2½	2½	..
20	3½	Cuban Am S pf	..	10	20	20	20	20
35½	20	Cudahy Packing	2.50	100	34	34	34	34
31	5	Curtis Publishing	..	4000	17¼	16½	17	16½
86	47	Curtis Pub pf	7	1300	73	71	73	71
28&	7&	Curtiss-Wright	..	20000	2&	2¼	2½	2&
3&	1½	Curtiss-Wright A	..	10000	3&	3&	3&	3&
10	3½	Cutler Hammer	..	400	9½	9½	9½	9

—D—

5¼	1	Davison Chem	..	800	4&	4½	4&	4¼
7½	4	Davega St	.60	200	7½	7½	7½	7&
15¼	6¼	Deere & Co pf	..	300	11½	11	11	7&
29½	32	Del & Hudson	6	7000	73¼	70½	73	70½
28¾	8½	Del Lack & W	..	5000	25½	23¾	24	24&
2	1½	Denver R G pf	..	1000	7½	7	7	6½
122	54	Detroit Edison	8	1700	85	85½	86½	85&
13¾	7	Devoe & Rey A	..	300	12	12	12	..
17½	12	Diamond Match	1	2000	17½	17½	17½	17&
24½	20½	Diamond M pf	1½	1000	24½	24¾	24½	..
11&	7½	Dome Mines	1.20	1000	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
18	11¼	Dominion Stores	1.50	3500	17½	17	17	17
13&	5	Douglas A	..	400	9	8¾	8¾	8½
12½	2½	Dresser B	..	800	4¾	4½	4¾	4¼
1	¼	Duluth So Shore	..	100	3&	3&	3&	..
1&	¼	Duluth So Sh pf	..	1300	1¼	1&	1&	¾
59¾	22	Du Pont de Nem	3	21000	40¾	38½	39&	38¼
97	87	Duquesne Lt cp	5	10	96½	95¾	95¾	..

—E—

87¾	35¼	Eastman Kodak	3	17000	55½	54	54	54¼
8	3	Eaton Axle & Sp	..	3000	7&	7&	7&	7½
1¼	½	Edington Schild	..	300	3&	3&	3&	3&
32¾	8½	Elec Auto-Lite	1.20	17500	20¼	19¼	19¾	19
100¼	61	Elec Auto-L pf	..	10	85	85	85	..
2½	½	Elec Boat	..	300	1½	1½	1½	..
4	½	Elec & Mus Ind	..	12500	3¼	2&	3	3
15¾	2¾	Elec Pow & Lt	..	17500	11¾	11	11	11&

—F—

6	2¾	Fairbanks Morse	..	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
47¾	19½	Fairbanks M pf	..	70	22½	22½	22½	..
7&	1½	Fashion Park pf	..	100	4	3¾	4	..
14	6½	Fed Dept Stores	.60	1300	13	12½	13	11
22	9½	Fed Lt & Trac	1½†	1000	16	15¼	15¼	..
64	30	Fed Lt & Tr pf	6	100	52	52	52	..
3&	1½	Fed Motor Tr	..	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
10&	3	Fed Water Serv	..	1500	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
27&	6	Fidelity Phe F In	1.20	18000	22&	21½	22½	21&
15&	10½	Firestone T &R	1	2500	14	13¼	13&	12&
59½	45	Firestone T&R pf A	6	1000	59	58½	59	57&
53	35	First Nat Stores	2½	7500	51½	50	51	50½
1½	½	Fisk Rubber	..	100	3&	3&	3&	3&
2	¾	Fisk Rub 1pf	..	300	1	1	1	..
7½	2	Follansbee B	..	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
13½	3	Foster-Wheeler	1.20	14300	13½	12¼	13¼	11½
21½	10¼	Fourth Nat Inv	..	1300	20¼	20	20¼	20
5½	1	Foundation	..	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
5&	1	Fox Film A	..	17500	4&	4&	4¾	4¾
23¼	10	Freeport Texas	2	300	23¼	22&	23	22

—G—

1&	¼	Gabriel Snnb A	..		1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17&	5¾	Gamewell	3	10	12	12	12	..
3&	½	Gen Am Inv	..	2800	4½	4	4½	3&
68	26	Gen Am In pf ww	..	100	68	68	68	68
35¾	9½	Gen Tnk Car	..	18500	18&	17&	17&	17&

ACTIVE TRADE CONTINUES IN COTTON CLOTH

Steady Stream of Orders With Advanced Prices Holding Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 23—The primary cotton cloth market experienced another active and buoyant run of business last week. Trading was not so active as during the two preceding weeks, but there was, nevertheless, a very satisfactory volume moved by a steady stream of orders at firm and advancing prices.

The leaders were firm at the top prices obtained during the preceding week, and advances were made by many constructions sold in smaller volume.

The activity spread to many other sections of the market, but notably sheetings, finished and dyed yarn goods, and many sections of the fine and fancy goods division. Denims were advanced for the third time another half cent up to 9c for 2.20s after heavy sales. Chambrays, ginghams, and other dyed yarn goods as well as wide sheetings, sheets and pillow-cases were also again advanced after large sales.

Finished goods, such as printed percales, and many other printed fabrics were advanced in price. Many converters who have delayed covering their needs for goods to put in process for next spring season, came in and eagerly bought whatever fine goods they found available for near-by delivery. They also attempted to engage future deliveries, but the fine goods mills declined to accept orders for delivery beyond October.

Production Is Smaller

Production was listed in the Aug. 15 report at 141,673,000 yards which is the smallest volume recorded since these statistics were published. Sales amounted to 22,616,000 yards, and shipments to 165,574,000 yards which were 157.1 per cent and 116.9 per cent respectively of production. Shipments reduced the stocks on hand by 7.8 per cent to 281,248,000 yards, and sales increased the back log of unfilled orders 33.4 per cent to 227,952,000 yards.

The report was very encouraging to the trade, and coming when it did confirmed the advance in prices and convinced buyers that further waiting to fill their needs was futile.

The buying of the first two weeks of this month was done mostly by large users and jobbers whose individual stocks were practically exhausted. The converters were not generally active buyers because their retail customers were still backward on account of slow public buying. Last week, however, the converters came in eagerly and bought large orders of goods where formerly they had taken only "strike-off" lots. They report having satisfactory orders from their retail customers who wish to replenish promptly.

Reports from jobbing centers throughout the country, including St. Louis, Atlanta, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Rochester and many other important points, say that their salesmen have had the largest business in several years. These have resulted in large duplicate orders from the jobbers. Resistance to rising prices was less noticeable than haste to get the goods while the popular demand lasts.

In the print cloth section prices were stable on the most popular numbers at the top figures of the previous week. Advances were made in nearly all of the other constructions of print cloths, and large sales were made at the new prices. Narrow print cloths were also active and strong. The 27-inch 7.60-yard and the 28-inch 7.30-yard 64x60s sold at 2 11-16c and 2¾c, respectively, and the 32-inch 6.50-yard at 3¼c.

Sheetings More Active

Sheetings were more active than print cloths and advances were recorded in 13 different constructions. The 31-inch 48x48s 5.00-yard sold at 3 cto 3¼c and the 36-inch 3.00-yard of the same count at 4½c. The 36-inch 3.90-yard 40x36s brought 3¾c and the 40-inch 2.85-yard 48x48s 4⅞@5c. The 40-inch 5.50-yard 44x40s moved at 3⅛c.

Broadcloths both carded and combed were strong. The 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s carded sold at 5¼c and the 3.85-yard 112x60s at 5⅞c. The 38-inch 90x60s 4.32-yard brought 4⅞c for spot and 4¾c for future delivery and the 80x60s 37½-inch 4.75-yard 4¼c. Many million yards of these goods were moved.

In the fine and fancy goods division much of the buying was by converters who are just receiving expected orders from their retail customers throughout the country. This buying of staple fine yarn goods was at current prices which are far from satisfactory to the mills. Mills declined orders for future delivery at these prices.

Some of the lawn constructions actually sold at slight concessions, notably the 40-inch 88x80s 8.50-yard which sold at 6⅜c and the 36-inch of the same count 9.50-yard at 5¾c. The 36-inch dimity stripes 96x9.00-yard brought 6¾c.

In goods with synthetic yarn content there was considerable irregularity owing to the expected rise in the price of synthetic yarn. On Saturday that rise was announced as 10c a pound to be effective Aug. 22. The all-rayon crepes 42-inch 96x56s with 150 denier 60 filament warp and 100 denier 40 filament sold at 23½c up 2½c and the 96x48s of the same specifications at 21c up 2c.

Rayon filled flat crepes with 45s crepe warp and 150 denier 60 filament filling 76x60s sold at 20¾c for spot and 10½c for future delivery and the 76x56s of the same specifications at 10c for spot delivery.

BROOKLINE ISSUE AWARDED

Town of Brookline, Mass., will award to Jackson & Curtis at 1.13 per cent discount, $400,000 notes payable Dec. 14. Mr. Albert P. Briggs, treasurer, says this is the best price the town has received for notes in several year, the previous low figure being 1.19 per cent. On June 1, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts sold a $2,000,000 loan at 1.11 per cent plus $11 and the City of Boston on June 2, sold $2,000,000 at 1.64 per cent, plus $17, while on Aug. 8 the City of Boston sold $2,000,000 at 2.23 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	85	85
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38	35½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32	29
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	38½	35
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78	75
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	90½	89
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	79¾	78½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	51	49½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	80	80
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	66½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	80½	80
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	69	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	4	4
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	91	91
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	103½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '80	104¾	104½
Amer T&T 5s '65	102	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101⅝	101¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	108	106
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	79	94½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	39	77¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	39	38
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	18	18
Armour & Co 4½s '39	40	40
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72	77½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87	69½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	84	84
Atch T&SF 4s '95	92	91
Atch T&SF 4s '48	79	79
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	79	79
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	36½	34½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80	80
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	36
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83¾	83¾
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	62½	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	76¾	75
Balt & Ohio cv 5s '60	53	50½
Balt & Ohio 5s '95	63¾	61
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	79¼	79
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	93¾	92¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	61½	59
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	70½	69
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	75½	75½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	105½	105½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	79¼	79¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	94½	93¾
Boston & Maine 5s '67	93¼	93¼
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	80	80
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¾	104½
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s '68	105	104¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	89⅞	88½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	102¾	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	80¼	80
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106	106
Buff R & P 4½s '57	100¾	100
Bruns W 4s W	78	54½
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	83½	83½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	72	72
By Products Coke 5½s '45	56	56
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	72½	72
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	92	92
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	92¼	92¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86¼	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	85¾	85¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92	91
Can North 4½s '35	90¾	90¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	96¾	96¾
Can North deb 7s '40	72¾	72
Can Pacific 5s '44	103	102¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	84
Carolina Clin'd & O 5s '38	83½	81½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	85	85
Cen of Ga 5s C'59	54	52
Cen of Ga rfg 5s '59	36	35
Cen Il El & Gas 1st 5s '51	39¾	39
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	74½	74½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	86	86
Certain-teed 5½s '48	93	93
Ches Corp 5s '47	46½	46½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	70½	69¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	95	95
Ches & Ohio 4½s B	103½	103½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	50	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93	46
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93¾	93
Chicago B & East Ill 5s '51	22	92¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	56	21
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	40	55¾
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	44¾	40
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	56	44¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	71	70
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	71	70
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	14½	71
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41½	13½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	70	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	46¾	70
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	37¼	45½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	53	35¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	83¼	50½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	48¾	81½
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88 reg	68	45½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	59	68
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	50½	56
Chicago RI&P 4½s '60	43¾	49½
Chicago RI&P 4½s A '52	50	40½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	58½	50
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	47	58½
Chicago RI&P 4s '88	72¼	45½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103	72¼
Childs Co 5s '43	95	103
Chile Copper 5s '47	40	95
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	59¾	38
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	92¾	58½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	77¼	92¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	65½	77½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	84¾	65
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	89	82½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	47¼	85
Colo Industrial 5s '34	49	46¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	87½	49
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	65	87½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	88	65
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	87½	86½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	88½	86½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98	88½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	98	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	98
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	100	94¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105	100
Consum Pow uw uni 5s '52	103	105
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32	103
Crosley Radio 4½s	61	29⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84	61
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	79	84
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	65	79
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2¾	65
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	31	2¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	42	30
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¼	40¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	103¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85½	83
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	59½	85¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33½	58½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	37½	33½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¾	36
Detroit Ed 5s '55	33½	96¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102½	33½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88½	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¾	87
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	100½	100
East Tenn Va 5s '56	82½	100½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	77½	82½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	60½	77¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	96½	49½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	58½	92½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	46	57½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	85	44
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	70	85
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	75½	70
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	61½	75
Fla East Coast 5s '74	6	60½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	6
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	74	102½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	6	74
Geo & Ala RR 5s	10¼	6
Goodrich 6s '45	58½	12
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83⅞	58
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99½	83
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	68	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	68¾	68
Great Northern 5s '73 C	74	68
Great Northern 7s '36 A	91¾	74
Houston Oil 5½s '40	68½	90¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	50¼	68
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60	49½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	86¾	58
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	103	86
Ill Central 4s '52	104¾	103
Ill Central 4s '53	66	104¾
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	66	66
Ill Central 6½s '36	81	55⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	56	80
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85	54
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	83½	83
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	56	48½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	48	48
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	9	9
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	10	10
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57½	57
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	57⅝	57
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	33¾	33
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	71	70¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	70	69½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	35	35
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	37	35
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	45	45
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	15½	14¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	46	46
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	55	54
Int Paper 6s '55	3	3
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	50½	32¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	58¾	49
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	52¾	56½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	85⅞	51
Inv Equity Corp 5s B '48	83	84¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	97½	60
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97¾	97
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	70¾	97¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88¼	69
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	45	87⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	75	45
Kings Co El 4s '49	66	75
Kinney & Co 7s '36	84½	66
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	76	84½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	10¼	75½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88½	12
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90	58½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	71½	90
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79	71
L'Autaro 6s '54	14½	79
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	55	14½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s '2003	83	84⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	67¾	83
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	76⅛	66¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	36	76⅛
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	88	36
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	73	89
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	74¼	44⅛
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	80	72
		74⅛
		78

	High	Low
L&N 5s '41	98	98
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38	38
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	38½	38½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	80	80
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	86½	86½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¼	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	94	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	90	89
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	89¾	88
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	50¾	50
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40	40
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	59	57
Mo Ill 5s '59	33¼	33¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	28	29
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	80	80
Mo K & T 4½s '78	65	64½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	70	70
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	45½	45½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	75	75
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	34	32
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	48½	47½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	48¼	47½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	45½	44
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	45	44
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	45	44
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	46	44
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	34	30¼
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	8	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	89	89
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75½	73¼
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	77	75
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	86	86
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	93½	92½
Nat Steel 5s	82¼	82¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	99¼	99¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73½	73½
N O T & M 5s B '54	45	41½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	49¾	49¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86	79¾
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	64	85
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	63	62½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	70¾	61½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83¼	69
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	70½	83
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39½	70½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	46	37¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	63½	43¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42¾	42½
NY Edison 5s C '81	83½	41½
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	104¾	83½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	111½	104¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	98	111½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	107	98
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	62	107
NY NH&H 4½s '67	57	57
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	75	75
N YNH&H cv 6s '48	93	93
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	91¾	90
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	48
NY Railway inc 6s '65	59¼	58½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	2	2
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	42	40
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98	97½
NY Wchester & B4½s'46	101½	101½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	61	59½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	9	8½
Norf & W con 4s '96	70	69
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	95½	95
North Am Co 5s '61	31	30½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88¾	88
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	90½	90
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63¾	63
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	85½	85½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	75	74½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	90	90
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100¾	99½
Ogden Un L Cham 4s '48	48½	48½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84	83¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	46	43½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	163¼	163½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	104¾	104¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	31	31
Paramount Public 5½s '50	28	28
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	43¾	45
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	65	62¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	63	63
Penn Pow @ Lt 4½s '81	50	47
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	90¾	89¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96⅞	96⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	74	72½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	85	84
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	85¼	85¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	80¼	80¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	83	81½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	98⅛	98½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	49¾	49
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	71	71
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	58½	58½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92¾	76½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	89	88
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	54	53¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	53	53
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	69⅞	69⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65½	65
Pub Svc E&G 4s	42	40½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	92¾	92¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99¾	99¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	83	82¼
Radio Keith Orpheum ct	78	78¼
Read rfg 4½s B '97	80	80
Read rfg 4½s B '97	85½	85
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	65	84½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	6	6
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 n	78	65
Rochester Gas 4½s	24¾	24¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	57½	94
St Joseph Lead 5s	55½	57½
St Joseph T&I Depot 5s	48	85½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	74	91½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	62¼	71½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	29½	21¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	32	19
St Louis SW con 4s '32	24½	32
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	51½	24½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	72	41½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	73⅝	72
Seabd A L 6s ct	6½	6½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	4	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	36	4
Shell Pipe 5s '52	86	34
Shell Union 5s '47	84¼	86
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¼	83¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	100	84¼
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	95½	3¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¼	94
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	102⅜	98
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	100½	100
Smith A O 6½s '33	76	76
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103¾	89
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	70	68½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	69⅞	69¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	65	61¾
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	65¼	62
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	75	74½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	56½	43½
Southern Ry con 5s '94 reg	75	58½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	56½	56
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	58½	58
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	45¾	43¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	40	39½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	102¾	102½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95	94¾
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	100	99
Texas Corp 5s '44	49¼	49¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	92½	92
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	89	89
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	64½	63
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	65	65
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	104½	104½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	50	50
Trinax Traer Coal 6½s '43	34	33
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P 1½s '54	49	49
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	95¾	95¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	83
Unino Pacific 4½s '67	87	86
US Rubber Co 5s '47	87¼	87¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	54½	52
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	47	45¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	51	50
Vanadium 5s '41	60½	59
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 ct	5	5
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94¼	93
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	100¼	100¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	58	56¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	76	76
Wabash RR 5s B '76	15	14¾
Wabash RR 5s D '80	14	14
Walworth 6s '45	36¾	35
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	26¾	26
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	34½	34
Warfen Bros 6s '41	56	54
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¼	103¼
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	66½	65
Western Maryland 5½s '77	68½	68½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	53	50
Western Union R E 4½s '50	71¾	71¾
Western Union col 5s '38	81½	81
Western Union 6½s '36	91½	91½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	71	70
White Sew Machn 6s '40 ww	68	68
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '43	17¼	17¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	34½	34½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	85	84
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	43½	43
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	38	37¾
	74	74

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 23	Aug 22
3½s '47	100.24	100.21	100.24	100.20
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.13	101.11	101.13	101.11
4th 4¼s '38	103.2	102.31	103.2	102.31
US 3s '55	97.2	97	97.2	97.00
US 3½s '49	98.2	97.30	98.2	97.30
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	100.18	100.17	100.18	100.12
US 3⅜s '43 June	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.15
US 4s '54	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.1
US 4¼s '52	107.18	107.16	107.18	107.14

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36	23¾
Akershus 5s '63	67	67
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	11	11
Antioquia 7s A '45	13	13
Antioquia 7s B '45	13	13
Antioquia 7s D '45	13	13
Antioquia III 7s '57	11	11
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40¼	39
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43¼	42½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	41¼	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	43¼	43
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43	43
Australia 4½s '56	70	69
Australia 5s '57	77½	76
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	77¾	75¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	40	40
	80	80

	High	Low
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	37½	37½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90⅞	90⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49	48¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅝	96⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	35½	35½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	44½	43¾
Berlin Ellec 6½s '59	42¾	42½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	77¾	37¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	40¾	40¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '89	5	5
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	14¼	14
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18½	18½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	14¾	14¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	53½	50
Bremen 7s '35	71¾	71¾
Brisbane 5s '57	48	48
Brisbane 5s '58	62¼	62¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	62¼	62¼
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	29½	27½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	32	32
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24¾	24¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97½	97½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	97½	97½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98¾	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	11½	11
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	12	11¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	11	11
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	93¼	93¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26½	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36½	36½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	36¼	36¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	65	65
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	70	69
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13½	12¼

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Sandhill Crane

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"THROUGH the All Nature Column," writes Mr. B. E. S. of Omaha, Neb., "would you please describe the sandhill crane and whooping crane. To what extent is the whooping crane in danger of becoming extinct?"

The sandhill crane, sandhill whooper, or Florida crane is about the same size as the great blue heron (from 40 to 48 inches over all). The forehead and crown are bare and reddish; chin and throat, white; and the rest of the body, with the exception of the light brown back, is mainly gray. In flight it looks like the blue heron but can be easily told by the jerkiness of the wing motion, and by the outstretched neck.

The whooping crane averages much larger than the sandhill crane and is almost entirely white with the exception of the carmine bare spot on the head and black tipped primary wing feathers. This is a very rare bird at present. From the prairies of North America, where it once was moderately common from Hudson Bay to the Gulf, it has practically disappeared. There are, however, many records of its presence in the southern Mackenzie River valley in late years, and of its wintering from Texas to Yucatan, Mexico. Audubon is the only recognized authority noting large numbers of these birds, but as he confused the whoping and sandhill cranes these records should be ignored.

Mr. J. M. T. of Albany, N. Y., submits an additional use for the wood of the chokecherry tree. "I believe nothing but a blackthorn excels a chokecherry limb for a walking stick. I believe," he says, "it is easy to find one reasonably straight, and it is easy to straighten if bent. The wood seasons hard, light, and strong, takes a beautiful finish either natural or stained, and seems to last forever. I have one finished in ebony which has been a favorite for ten years. A particularly good specimen is a root, bulging out into a natural handle, but many times an intersecting branch on the upper parts of a tree furnishes the "knob" which is so desirable. No farmer or land owner will ever object to these sticks being gathered, for they harbor many insect pests."

The flower and leaf which Miss D. L. T. of Fairfield Conn., sends in for identification is that of the sweet gum or liquidambar tree. Fairfield County, Connecticut is the extreme northern limit of its range, growing in that place quite near the coast. In the south where it is most common the wood is used for paving blocks, finishing the interior of houses, cabinet - making, wooden dishes, and for making boxes for the shipment of fruit and market vegetables.

Brevities

Punch: We are asked to deny the statement that in a recent musical comedy the diction of the performers was so good that after the first night the author was requested to write real words for the opening chorus.

Florence (Ala.) Herald: From the looks of some of them, it is hard to believe that no automobile is more than 30 years old.

Los Angeles Times: Another way to test your memory for details is to identify the left-overs in what is called a salad.

Pathfinder: A foresighted king today is one who has something tucked away for a non-reigny day.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Abbreviation for Pennsylvania (Mrs. J. T. C.)—Webster's recognizes both *Pa.* and *Penn.*, but the authorities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania seem partial to *Penna.*

Knot, not (Mrs. C. A. A., who inquires the value of the vowel)—The *o* is sounded as the *a* in swan, what, wallow, wander.

Dahlia (J. P. C.)—You are right, the first *a* is preferably as in *arm*, *Dahl'-ya* (second *a* as in *sofa*). The short *a* sound is recognized and is in widespread use, however.

"Promise to watch, and pray for . . ." (H. H. M., who asks if a pause is indicated by the comma)—We believe a brief pause is the definite purpose of the comma in this instance. Thus it serves to draw attention to two specific acts.

"The flag is red, and blue" (H. H. M., who asks if it is customary to place a comma between a series of two)—No.

New Orleans (H. S.)—*Nu* (long *u*) *Or'-le-anz* (*o* as in *orb*, *e* as in *create*, *a* as in *account*). Not *Noo Or-leenz'*.

Youths (G. V. C., who draws attention to the fact that the *th* in the plural "*youths*," as well as in the singular "*youth*," is preferably "unvoiced" as in *thin* (not "voiced" as in *then*), and that the *s* is sounded as *s*, not *z*)—Many thanks. This should help many a reader.

But why, then, Mr. Webster, do you have us pronounce the plural of "truth" (which rimes with "youth") as *truthz* (*th* "voiced" as *then*)?

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THE praying that is stressed in the Bible is personal praying—alone with God. —PHILPOTT

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brotherly Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scranton, Penna.

TO ONE who had been earnestly striving to be about her Father's business, came a great desire to be in Boston to attend some meetings which she felt would give her information and inspiration for the work she was doing; but because of the expense involved it did not seem possible to make the trip.

Friends learning of the situation in a loving way made her a gift of the transportation. Other friends living in the suburbs of Boston invited her to be a guest in their home, and there were other friends who took her to and from the city each day in their automobile.

One morning her hostess snapped a string of lovely amber beads around her neck, telling her to wear them that day, as they made her costume more attractive. The day was busy and filled with joy, and late in the afternoon, as she was about to announce herself for an appointment, she saw what seemed to be the beads of her hostess lying in front of the one in charge of the information desk. She reached for her beads, only to find them missing, and exclaimed, "Where did you get those beads?"

She was told that a woman had picked them up from the gutter and brought them in just five minutes before.

To have the beads returned and even to have been spared missing them—brought these comforting words from a hymn to her thought—

I look to Thee in every need,
And never look in vain;
. . . . . .
Thy hand in all things I behold,
And all things in Thy hand.

The Children's Corner

Jack Climbs His Beanstalk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TAP, tap, tap! went Mr. Smith's cane upon the pavement. Although it was a hot August day, he walked quickly and a bit impatiently. He didn't often come into the big city in the summertime, and he wanted to get out again as quickly as possible. He owned a great deal of property in the crowded sections where many poor people lived rather huddled together, and he left the management of these houses to his agent who generally took care of things without bothering Mr. Smith.

For some weeks past, however, the agent had been urging Mr. Smith to come and look over the property himself. So here he was, on a hot August day, tapping the pavement impatiently with his cane as he walked along with the agent to a vacant flat in one of his houses. They climbed the dark narrow stairs to the third floor, and entered, as the agent unlocked the door of the flat, which looked out upon a little yard.

"You remember, Sir," said the agent, "how untidy and littered and dirty this yard has always been?"

"I remember very well," said Mr. Smith in a sharp voice. "The yard has always been a disgrace, although I know you've done your best with the tenants. What have they been doing now?"

"Look!" said the agent, opening a window. And Mr. Smith looked—so surprised that he didn't say a word. It was a clean tidy little yard that he saw, full of green growing things, where four little boys were playing happily. They were busy among the plants, weeding and watering. The biggest one, however, was climbing a ladder set against the wall, and was picking green bean-pods from the scarlet-runner bean vines that had grown all the way to the third floor! It was Jack, as you have probably guessed, climbing his beanstalk, which in this case was a ladder, and gathering his first crop. And the other boys, of course, were Johnny-jump-up, little Sweet William, and Joe—the pale, thin little boy in the go-cart, to whom the boys had given their pansies. He had been playing in the yard with the other boys for some weeks now, no longer thin and pale, spending happy days out of doors, while his sister worked in the tencent store.

Mr. Jones and the agent drew back as Jack reached the window and picked the velvety-green pods around it. There were plenty of scarlet flowers on the vine, but Jack didn't pick any of them, you may be sure, for if he had, there would have been no beans, you know. Jack had a bag tied around his waist, into which he slipped his beans.

"A fine crop, Jack," said the agent pleasantly, as Jack caught sight of him.

"Yes," said Jack, "Mother's going to cook them for us for dinner, and we're going to have a picnic in the garden."

"Ah!" said Mr. Smith, coming forward, "I'd like to come into the garden."

"All right," said Jack, "Mother will let you in." And so she did.

You may be sure, Mr. Smith was pleased with what he saw, when he looked about the green garden that, only last winter, had been a rubbish heap. When he left he didn't seem in such a hurry, and he didn't tap the pavement so impatiently with his cane. He was thinking of the boys and the garden. Sometime you shall hear what he was thinking, for Jack, when he climbed his beanstalk and came face to face with Mr. Smith, had reached a wonderful country, like Jack in the fairy tale, only he had reached it through industry and kindness, instead of through idleness and selfishness.

Jack planted a bean when the days were cold.
It grew and it grew as the sun grew gold.
It bloomed and it bore with never a stop,
And Jack found happiness up at the top.

The Adventures of Waddles

1. APPROACHING DRAKEVILLE MARSH ONE NIGHT, I SAW A SMALL PECULIAR LIGHT.
2. IN VAIN I CHASED THIS LIGHT ABOUT UNTIL I HEARD A BULLFROG SHOUT,
3. "THE JACK-O'-LANTERN THAT YOU SEE IS JUST A SHIFTING GAS SET FREE."
4. AND NOW I FIND THIS MAXIM SOUND: THAT THINGS WORTH WHILE DON'T SHIFT AROUND.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Postcard Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

While traveling in various cities and countries of the world, a tourist sent to his friend the four postal cards shown in this puzzle. Can you identify the cities or countries from which he sent the cards?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Proverb Puzzle:
"Birds of a Feather Flock Together."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1932 — *First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Governor Roosevelt's Hindsight

BY FAR the most effective speech Governor Roosevelt has made in his campaign was that delivered in his invasion of the pivotal State of Ohio on Saturday. Not only was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency more incisive than hitherto in his criticism of Republican leadership; he was more definite in his proposals for reform. Yet to many thoughtful voters the speech must seem an unsatisfying pronouncement.

To partisans, to those who seek merely to find a convenient scapegoat for present ills, and to those who feel any change is certain to be an improvement, the Governor's words must have been pleasing. His arraignment of the "Alice in Wonderland" economic policies the United States has pursued makes highly amusing and informative reading. And in so far as the tariff has contributed to the stagnation of trade, this indictment must lie chiefly against the Republican Party.

But the effort to hold President Hoover responsible for the speculative mania which infected American thought before 1929 is not, obviously, one which can succeed. And to condemn the President for his early expressions of confidence that business would soon revive is to blame him for a hopeful endeavor to stem the wave of fear which has helped depress the depression. And it is to unfairly overlook the fact that the President's mistake was an honest miscalculation which practically every other leader in the country was making at the same time.

Indeed, this whole indictment of the past is one which Americans as a whole must share, much as they may prefer to make the Government their scapegoat. The failure of the Administration was largely a negative failure. It did not foresee a crash which virtually no one foresaw. It did not warn investors about foreign loans in which reputable financial opinion perceived no dangers.

But would a State Department denunciation of loans to friendly nations have been tolerated at that time? Would it not have been considered, from both the diplomatic and the financial sides, an unwarranted interference? The State Department never approved a loan. It merely discouraged loans to countries which had not arranged to settle their war debts. Even that interference was criticized. What would have been said had the Government attempted to pass on the investment merits of all the foreign bonds the public was clamoring to buy?

Mr. Roosevelt's hindsight is excellent. But the record does not show that the leadership of his party in 1928 warned of the dangers of foreign loans or the "new economics." And to blame the Republicans for all the trouble is as much a mistake as was theirs in crediting themselves for all the prosperity before 1928. Republican leadership might have been more critical of abuses in the present economic system and today might be more definite and sweeping in its proposals for removing them.

In this respect its foresight may be somewhat less far-ranging than Governor Roosevelt's. Most of his general proposals for correcting abuses of economic and financial power will be widely indorsed. Some of them, such as federal regulation of holding companies and reform of the banking laws, are already incorporated in legislation which Congress has been studying. The difficulty is to put these general purposes into laws which will regulate without injuring the businesses involved.

Perhaps it is this difficulty which has prevented Governor Roosevelt from obtaining in New York State the correctives he is now proposing. Of course, some of them necessitate federal action, but several might very well be instituted by the states, and probably will when governors find ways to overcome the difficulties. Certainly public opinion will eventually force the adoption of the majority of these reforms.

But just at present public opinion is interested in more immediate issues. How is the business machine to be started again? What can be done to "repeal unemployment"? How is credit going to be made to flow into productive enterprise? How is the relief problem to be handled? Perhaps Governor Roosevelt will later outline a more definite program on these questions. His Columbus speech hardly touches them, and lacks noticeably grasp of the emergency and of immediate measures for meeting it which President Hoover exhibited in his acceptance address.

When Warriors Talk

WITH bold brush and vivid color Gen. Sadao Araki has painted, for all nations to behold, an uncompromising portrait of Japanese nationalism. In Kaikosha—the Army Club magazine—Japan's Minister of War recently discussed at some length the aims and necessities of "Hodo," literally the way of the Emperor, but having a deeper meaning.

General Araki's interpretation of "Hodo" makes it appear similar to the "kultur" propounded by Imperial Germany. It is only fair to say that some Japanese nationalists object to this comparison. Nevertheless, their War Minister has given the world a picture that cannot but recall some of the costly points of German pre-war nationalism.

From a condensed translation published in the United States one may pick at random such statements as:

> The spirit of the Japanese nation is, by its nature, a thing that must be propagated over the seven seas and extended over the five continents. Anything that may hinder its progress must be abolished even by force. . . . The countries of eastern Asia are made objects of oppression by the white peoples. . . . Japan should no longer let their impudence go unpunished. . . . Manchuria and Mongolia form a gate for propagation of Japan's fundamental principle. . . . The Imperial Army is always aware that, when driven to it, a show of real strength is the best means of winning peace and justice and it knows where to stop.

It is not at all probable General Araki is speaking for all Japan. What is more likely is that he is addressing the regular readers of Kaikosha in the language they like to hear.

That talking about a "show of real strength" is not the best way to make peace became evident when, a few days after the appearance of the Araki article, a Soviet military leader was quoted as saying that Russia has 1000 airplanes for every 300 possessed by Japan, and that Russia will tolerate no violation of its frontiers. To the man in the street this sounds like war talk. And were it not for the fact that Russia and Japan are parties with fifty-six other nations to a pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, such talk might cause him some excitement.

Today, however, a growing number of people are aware that statements of this sort are not always based on a genuine regard for the people's welfare. It is all very well for generals to put chips on their shoulders. But it is not so well for the man who must take the personal risks which war talk incurs. The average citizen is less blind than he once was to the activities of interests which aim to profit by stirring up international strife. A show of great military strength by any nation means millions in money to armament makers. It means financial, often social, and sometimes political, advancement to those who further the sales of arms. And it all too often means a similar show by other nations who feel threatened.

So, when international incidents are magnified in the news, when military leaders talk loudly and certain journalists pretend to take them seriously, when glib writers depict nation measuring strength against nation, the thoughtful reader today thinks he smells a propagandist in the gun-pile. The manner in which those who profit by war have encouraged—indeed, subsidized—the publication of material calculated to breed suspicion and fear among nations, quickly comes to thought.

Probably General Araki's discussion of what he sees as Japan's aims and needs will soon be forgotten. Likewise the interview with General Voroshiloff. Meanwhile they merely serve to show that world peace is not furthered by nationalistic or militaristic expressions. Their interplay indicates that nations cannot simply by arming themselves guarantee peace or security to their citizens. However, the picture General Araki has exhibited should have a peculiar value at this time in showing how any one nation's nationalism may appear to other nations.

John Bull and Partners

SO MUCH was done at Ottawa, and so much left to future publications, that the agreements will have to be studied in detail before their effects can be appreciated.

Even after scrutiny, though, the consequences may be largely a matter of guesswork, and certainly do not lend themselves to statistical computation. This has been apparent in the wide spread between the estimates of money value which the negotiating parties have attached to the commercial concessions. The reason lies in the fact that at present the currencies of the Empire, no less than those of the world in general, are at sixes and sevens in relation to each other. Trade is therefore rendered more or less speculative, and, in the reported absence of any provisions for stabilized exchanges, it will continue to be so, irrespective of tariffs.

Imperial preferences there have been for a dozen years prior to the Ottawa conference. The Dominions allowed British goods to enter their countries at less than the general tariff rate, while the United Kingdom, in respect of the few products subject to a tariff, made a corresponding concession. But little scope was offered while the United Kingdom maintained a policy of free trade in respect of those foodstuffs and raw materials which enter almost wholly into the external commerce of the Dominions. Non-Empire countries shared equally with the Dominions in the benefit.

No food taxes were provided in the general tariff which the United Kingdom announced last year, but, as the price of an extended concession in Dominion markets for British manufactures, this Rubicon has now been crossed by the Ottawa conference. But it has been crossed very haltingly. In respect of meat, no result at all has been achieved, just a promise that something will be done, in accordance with a future "agreed upon" program, to meet Australian wishes that non-Empire supplies should be regulated. Even in connection with wheat and such raw materials as copper, the proviso is inserted, in the accord with Canada, that the agreement to tax non-Empire supplies may be abandoned if the Empire producers fail to maintain world prices. As for the rest of the preferences, which are now broad and mutual enough to be called a system, any appraisal of their worth to the countries concerned must await publication of the treaties.

The question of currency overhung the entire conference. At first an effort was made to link the Empire together in a currency standard of its own. The world interests of the mother country and most of the Dominions scotched the idea early. A program for the coming world conference took its place. The verdict seems now permissible that the British Commonwealth will be prepared as a unit to discuss with other nations the restoration of gold as the international standard of value. Some common standard is the condition precedent to recovery in world trade.

Those at Ottawa who tried to take the Empire out of the world were brought back to facts by Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. N. C. Havenga. How closely the Empire world and the outside world are interknit was made vividly apparent in the discussions over "Empire content." This describes that ratio of a finished article which originates within the Empire. It must be 25 per cent in order that the article may enjoy imperial preference. If the proportion had been raised, as was proposed by Canada, Canada might have witnessed a migration homeward of American branch plants, the capital of which is given at $1,500,000,000.

John Bull and partners may not have satisfied all the hopes that their first business parley of any moment engendered. That it has disappointed the exclusionists is perhaps its best result. That it has disappointed those who expected the conference to usher in a substantial cut in general tariff rates is more serious. But is this not a matter of national policy which, together with money policy, might be taken up by the world in concert at the forthcoming London conference?

Is it not, in fact, related intimately to money policy? In the last twelve months the boosts in tariffs have been caused by the fears of competition from countries producing with depreciated currency. If the money problem can be settled, if general tariff policies can be reconciled, the problem of tariff rates may yet be remitted to world treatment.

A Sea-Bearing on Prohibition

IN THE interplay of prohibition discussion the more fundamental points are sometimes brought out more vividly by simple facts than by ponderous arguments pro and con issuing from the opposing camps. Here is one culled from sources which are not predisposed toward the dry law inasmuch as with the growth of temperance sentiment their liquor revenues will continue to decrease:

The head steward of one of the largest Atlantic liners, recently commissioned for short cruises to the West Indies or the Saguenay River, Quebec—popularly called "booze cruises"—relates that on his last trip he took out ninety barrels of liquor and sold only twelve, and that the first night out, usually a heavy night for celebration, he sold only $50 worth of liquor. There were 800 passengers on board but the total revenue from the barroom during the entire trip of several days was only $4000.

Nor is this an isolated instance. Many barroom stewards could tell the same story. Financial stringency is not an adequate explanation for, after all, these are people who have the money to travel for pleasure. The more accurate reason is that offered by the head steward mentioned when in answer to the question, "How do you account for this?" he replied, "In spite of herself America is becoming prohibitionized; people are not drinking to the extent they did three or four years ago even when it is made easy for them."

Another ship's steward mentioned that among the hundreds of young people traveling to and from Europe this year, comparatively few indulge in intoxicating liquor. The ships' swimming pools, tennis courts and other deck games are patronized more than ever, and the great majority of passengers find their recreation and enjoyment in these pastimes rather than in the barroom.

Ocean travelers who see evidences of overdrinking on board ship today need not rush to the conclusion that this is the general trend; the operating statements of ships' companies prove otherwise. Even if the prohibition amendment is repealed, the "trade" will discover that during these years of bitter controversy temperance education has steadily advanced and underneath all the hectic cross-currents that churn the political sea there is a steady current flowing toward greater temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors.

Reading à la Carte

IN AN attractive London restaurant the sign that first meets the eye questions the guest: "Are you lunching alone?" Next, "If so, why not take a book?" The sign hangs beside the desk where the friendly proprietor sits.

Above the notice is a shelf on which a dozen books in attractively colored cellophane covers are arranged. Although the number is small, the selection is sufficiently varied to suit many tastes. Included are essays, short stories, verse, plays and novels. The service is free to the restaurant's patrons. Nor does the bookseller, a few doors down, from whom the books are procured, charge the restaurant for their use. A label in the front of the book simply tells the reader the name and address of the bookseller who has donated the volume.

The gesture by both the restaurant proprietor and bookseller is generous, and happily not unrewarded. A book lover who is captured by the scintillating prose or lilting poetry of one of the season's latest books cannot easily give it up because a mere meal is ended. Even when he must hurry through his meals, he finds himself at dinner time automatically turning in at the restaurant which not only serves delicious food, but where waits his favorite book which he laid aside regretfully yesterday.

Some customers, indeed, are likely to patronize the restaurant-library until an interesting book is finished. Or, if that is impossible, they may resolve to buy the book—from the bookseller who so far-sightedly loaned it in the first place.

Thus, with the slogan, "Read While You Eat," a service as wide in its appeal as lending libraries may be initiated. And benefiting by it will be author, publisher, bookseller, restaurant owner, and, most of all, the average man who would like to read more but never seems to have sufficient time.

Editorial Notes

One one-hundredth of an inch seems like nothing at all to most of us, but to Dr. Siegfried Reisch of Vienna, who has invented an ultra-micrometer that will measure accurately one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch, it might seem a considerable distance.

An uncompleted million-dollar hostelry at Miami, Fla., is being turned into a huge poultry-raising plant with provision being made for the eventual accommodation of 100,000 paying guests.

Anastasia Cheers a Friend

ANASTASIA sat on the top step of her front porch with an open newspaper in her capable brown hands.

"Iffen I could read all dis here trash," she declared vehemently, scanning the printed pages before her with a highly contemptuous glance, "I wouldn't likely fin' nothin' from covah to covah an' back agin but trouble. Like as not ebery page's got 'depressin' ' in it somewhar, an' what I is mos' pow'ful weary hearin' 'bout am dat ridic'lous word 'depressin'."

A soft gurgle came from the twine hammock on the vine-covered porch and Anastasia turned adoring eyes in that direction:

"La, me, Julius Cæsar Jr., I done fo'got yo'-all whar present—jes fo' a minnit or two. Yo' pappy sho' is gwine to mos' bus wif pride when he see dat new toof."

Anastasia took her small son in her arms and continued:

" 'Tain't nothin' de mattah wif de worl', Julius Cæsar. We-all's got jus' as much lan' an' watah an' sky as we eber had, an' yet here we is goin' 'round like de hull universe had gone up in a blaz' ob fiah. How come, Julius Cæsar?"

Julius Cæsar spread his little mouth in a comical, crooked smile.

"I done say to yo' pappy dis very mawnin'," his voluble parent continued, "I say, 'Cic'ro, you is lookin' at things all wrong. Take off dem blue specs yo' ac's like yo' is wearin' an' look at de worl' sensiblelike.' An' what yo' think yo' pappy say to that?"

Julius Cæsar's round eyes took on a look of solemn wonderment.

"He say," Anastasia continued vigorously, "he say, 'Tasie, yo'-all don' know how bad off de worl' am.' Dat's de plain truf, Julius Cæsar, he done tole me jus' dat; me, as has libed in places an' seen things what his countrified eyes has neber rested on!"

Julius Cæsar's soft little fist closed comfortingly around his mother's long finger. "What done made dis her' 'depressin'?' Warn't it all de answer to folks gettin' wrought up 'bout it and talkin' 'bout it an' finally bein' plum' skeered ob it?"

* * *

Steps sounded on the path and Anastasia looked up expectantly.

"My sakes, Sis Hawkins," she cried delightedly, as a little colored woman came slowly up the steps, "I ain't laid eyes on yo'-all fo' weeks."

" 'Tain't likely I be runnin' 'roun' visitin', Tasie, in dese ha'd times when fo'ks is feelin' so blue an' depressin'," the older woman said reproachfully.

"Depressin'," Anastasia exclaimed in genuine disgust. "I'se plain wore out list'in' to dat mis'ble word."

The older woman looked at her disapprovingly: "Yo'-all ain't 'sperincin' poverty?" she questioned wonderingly.

"No, ma'am, I ain't," Anastasia declared, "leastways not much. I done say to Cic'ro this mawnin', 'Yo-all's so busy rarin' 'bout trouble, yo' can't count yo' blessin's'—"

"Folks don' hav no blessin's dese here days, Tasie," her visitor interrupted.

Anastasia turned on her swiftly.

"Don' hab no blessin's, don' dey? Don' yo'-all spose I'se got blessin's right here poundin' on my doah?"

"Where 'bouts?" Sis Hawkins questioned incredulously, "where 'bouts is dey hid?"

"Fus' ob all," Anastasia mused, "I hab dis blessed lam' in my arms, an' I has his pappy, Cic'ro, an' I has a good home what we got by hard work, an' so far we's had plenty to eat an' cloes to covah us. Ain't dem blessin's?"

Sis Hawkins shook her gray head: "Dem is eberyday regulars," she declared deprecatingly, "dem ain't no blessin's. Blessin's is out ob de ord'nary, like radios an' autermobiles an' trips an' silk dresses, dem is blessin's, Tasie."

Anastasia hesitated for a moment.

"Sis Hawkins," she explained, "yo'-all is laborin' undah a pow'ful delusion. Iffen yo'-all down yondah would stop hankerin' atter things what ain't rightly yo' own 'cause yo' ain't earnt 'em, yo'-all wouldn't be so downcast an' low-minded. Cic'ro an' me don' hab much spar' change, but we is monstrous happy-hearted."

Sis Hawkins gave a scornful little sniff: " 'Tain't much trouble to be happy in a nice pretty house like this, Tasie."

Anastasia wheeled about swiftly. "How come we hab dis nice comfortable home, Sis Hawkins?" she insisted. Sis Hawkins twisted her fingers in embarrassment.

"Reckon yo'-all mus' a made a sight a money workin' in good times," she conciliated.

"I done work right hard," Anastasia admitted, "but Cic'ro done built dis here home fo' me, an' what we-all has laid by has been de fruit ob hones' toil. Does yo' fin' us burnin' up gas in any car we can't 'ford to run? Does yo', Sis Hawkins, I axes yo-all dat."

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Sis Hawkins swung the conversation to broader and less turbulent channels. "Dat chile certainly favahs his pappy," she declared mildly, patting the baby's soft cheek. "What fo' does you call him Julius Cæsar Junior, Tasie?"

Anastasia looked at her commiseratingly.

"You-all neber libed with a lady what went 'round wif pencils an' tablets constant. Mis' Elner used to sleep with a pencil right by her bed. She had books settin' 'roun' ebery whar, Mis' Elner did. That time she fus' heerd 'bout Cic'ro, she say iffen I eber had a son I should name him Julius Cæsar, an' I axes her who was he. She tell me he war a great hist'ry man what went 'bout taking ebery country he see. An' then she tell me he war de man what divided the worl' in three parts—"

"Divided de worl'?" Sis Hawkins whispered. "Is you-all suah ob dat?"

"Well," Anastasia admitted, "maybe it warn't de whole worl', but it war a big slice ob it. An' he war a mighty fine man, Julius Cæsar war."

"Who war Junior, Tasie?" Sis Hawkins persisted.

"That am jus' a way ob pintin' out dat dis here lam' has fo'-bears, Sis Hawkins. Whar I been, when dars been somebody ahead ob a chile, an' you gibs a chile dat somebody's name, yo' tacks on Junior so there's no mix-up. I reckon yo'-all kin see how embarrassin' it would be fo' dis here chile to be pinted out fo' de man who done dat dividin'. Somehow when he grows up dere has to be some way to 'stinguish 'em apart, an' so that's how come de Junior on his name, Sis Hawkins."

"Don' yo' wish yo' were back workin' agin, Tasie?" the visitor questioned. "Yo' Uncle Lige done tole me yo' mos' ran de roos' when yo' worked out."

"I does, an' I don't," Anastasia cogitated, "Yo'-all come in an' hab a bite ob lunch, Sis Hawkins. I ain't got a thing but bread an' fresh raspberries, an' we'll hab to sprinkle de sugah on sparingly, an' I don' hab no cream, but yo' is mighty welcome to stay, honey."

"Yo' shuah has things nice and dainty, Tasie," her companion declared as they sat down to their simple little meal.

"Jes yo'-all wait till I gets Julius Cæsar Jr. in his high-chair. Cic'ro made him dat chair hisself. You axed me had he work. No, ma'am, he ain't no special reg'lar work, Cic'ro ain't, so he's doin' a little job fo' some neighbors. No, he won't get paid in money, Sis Hawkins, but de man he's workin' fo' is gwine to gib him a nice fat hog fo' his efforts, an' that's gwine to help out consid'ble."

* * *

Anastasia leaned across the table, her face eager with enthusiasm: "Iffen yo' don' let yo'self get down-hearted, Sis Hawkins, there's allus a way ahead. Yo'-all go home an' get yo' gran'chile Milly Rachael to read yo' 'bout Moses an' de chillen ob Is'r'el, an' yo'-all ax yo'self iffen yo' has eber been in a place as tight as dat? Yo'-all ain't seed de watahs surgin' an' roarin' ahead ob yo', an' cas' yo' eyes back an' seed Pharoah's army hot on yo' trail. Iffen yo' an' me had walked dry-shod through dem ragin' torrents we wouldn't be so distressful an' heaby-hearted right now, honey. We'd be sayin' in our hearts, 'dis ain't no time fo' moanin' an' weepin'. Dis am de howah when we mus' reccomember how we was led along when dar warn't no way vis'ble. Dar ain't nothin' like trus' to kill this here depressin', Sis Hawkins. Hab some mo' raspberries, honey."

E. G. R. Y.

Notes From German Cities

Beating The Barnacle

OCEAN travelers, perhaps, might select their ships according to color if they knew that this would speed up their trip. They could, for instance, take a red or green boat when in a hurry or a white or blue one for a more leisurely trip. For the barnacles and other crustaceans of the seven seas have their own notions about color. They appear to be attracted more by one shade of brown or blue than by another. As they cling to the hull in masses they naturally affect the speed of the vessel. Passengers may scarcely notice the difference but experts must bear all this in mind and select the color which is most suited to ward off the sea folk. For the examination of these questions a special laboratory has just been established in Cuxhaven on the North Sea where the big liners stop before going up the River Elbe to Hamburg.

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Multum In Parvo

Editors struggling with lack of space may look longingly toward Spandau, where a typesetter succeeded in writing 10,111 words on an ordinary postcard. That is more than ten normal American newspaper columns contain. And he did this without the aid of a magnifying glass, spending only seventeen hours on the completion of his task. The little town of Spandau, near Berlin, seems especially adapted to such feats, for another Spandauer wrote "only" 8070 words on a postcard. But all this is nothing compared with the achievement of Herr J. A. Pestuka in Budapest, who wrote fourteen poems and stories upon a postcard—in all 16,057 words.

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A Century Of Signals

Just a century ago the Prussians felt very proud of being able to telegraph four signs a minute on their first "optical telegraph" line from Berlin to Coblenz, permission for the establishment of which was given by the cabinet on July 21, 1832. It was a complicated affair. The signals were relayed from hilltop to housetop and church steeple with the aid of masts carrying six movable arms each. These were operated by two men who had to be very careful not to pull the wrong strings. The operator at the end of the line looked up the sign in a code book. The Prussian line, however, went one better than the French system of Claude Chappe, introduced in France during the French Revolution and extensively used by Napoleon for military purposes. That system transmitted from one to three signs in a minute which indicated the page and line in a dictionary where the word had to be looked up. So important was the Prussian progress deemed that only state dispatches were allowed to be transmitted on the line. But already the electric telegraph was on the threshold. Gauss and Weber, two German physicists, showed their apparatus for the first time in public in 1833 and eleven years later the first report of Morse's success reached Germany. Today amateurs sit in their studios in Australia and chat with friends in Europe, and buzzing machines flash hundreds of words a minute across the oceans.

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Bohemia In Berlin

"That's a Bohemian village to me," say the Berliners when they wish to express their utter unfamiliarity with a subject. And yet there is no actual point behind this saying, because there actually is a Bohemian village in the very midst of busy Berlin. Only a very few know it. This settlement is located in Neukoelln, a thickly populated district in the south, where it centers in village fashion around a quaint old church. Two centuries ago King Frederick William I granted hospitality to eighteen Bohemian peasant families who, being Hussites, had to flee from home owing to religious persecution. They settled down in what is now Neukoelln and still hold services in a little church which originally had been their smithy.

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Swimming In the Spree

"Quer durch Berlin" (right through Berlin) has become of late years, perhaps, one of the most popular sporting events of the German capital, and this year the great swimming contest was doubly welcome as a complete and pleasant relaxation from the stress of political complications. Germans, and especially Berliners, are generally good swimmers, not only the beautiful lakes on the outskirts of the city but the many excellent swimming baths in the city itself affording every facility for the exercise of the sport. On a recent Saturday afternoon the annual competition took place with 400 participants. The banks of the River Spree were densely lined with spectators from the former royal palace—the starting place—to the Hansa Bridge in Charlottenburg, the terminus of a course 5500 meters in length. There were no political parties; there were only swimmers. A little rain did not disturb; it was a damp sport anyhow, and the sun soon came out again. Police and public were the best of friends; it was, in short, a people's fête that left nothing to be desired. The champions were Arthur Reglin, of Spandau, and Fräulein Stegemann, of Magdeburg, but many other competitors did themselves and their clubs the utmost credit.